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INDIANA
WAR SERVICE TEXT-BOOK
for
INDIANA HIGH SCHOOLS

Planned by the
State Council *of* Defense
Authorized by the Governor
Edited *and* Published by
The State Board *of* Education

WAR SERVICE TEXT-BOOK

FOR

INDIANA HIGH SCHOOLS

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Suggested by the State Council of Defense

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no. 1

TO
HONORABLE JAMES P. GOODRICH
INDIANA'S DEVOTED GOVERNOR
DURING THE CRUEL YEARS OF THE WORLD-WIDE WAR
WHO SWIFTLY AND SUCCESSFULLY MOBILIZED
FOR THE PROSECUTION OF THE WAR
ALL OF THE STATE'S RESOURCES
AND PLACED THEM UNRESERVEDLY AT THE DISPOSAL
OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT,
THIS VOLUME IS PATRIOTICALLY DEDICATED.
THE EDITORS.

A PRAYER

Very Reverend Father John Cavanaugh, President of Notre Dame University

as Reported in *The Indianapolis Star*

(Offered before the State War Conference—Indianapolis)

Almighty Creator, we worship Thee. Divine Providence, we adore Thy Heavenly goodness. Heavenly Father, we give Thee our hearts. Purify them. Make them stronger; make them loving and compassionate. Bless our flag and keep it, as heretofore, of all flags in the world, the most innocent of blood. Bless our people in this hour of destiny; make to perish suspicion and discord among us. Make us united in spirit, brave to dare, and strong to endure. Make us worthy of liberty, and if we are not worthy of liberty, then, rather than that we live degenerate, O God! in Thy just wrath, destroy us! Jerusalem is not yet delivered. Washington is our sacred city. America is our Holy Land. Bless it. Preserve it holy and free for free men. Bless our president and all others who bear our heavy burdens for us. Bless our governor, elected by the love of his fellow citizens, enthroned in their hearts, welcomed to-day with thanksgiving to Thee, O Father Almighty, after his dread illness. And especially, O Infinite Lover of Brave Men, bless our soldiers and sailors, who, for the love of liberty, look smilingly and unafraid into the eyes of death. Give them complete and speedy victory over all enemies. Amen.

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President Woodrow Wilson

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON BEFORE CONGRESS, APRIL 2, 1917

[The state papers of our presidents summarize and epitomize the leading issues and events of the times in which they were written. This is particularly true of the critical periods of our country's history. Washington's messages crystallize the important movements of the Revolution; Lincoln's, of the Civil War. To-day, in the greatest crisis of all, the nation is fortunate in its leader who speaks with a clear voice and steadfast purpose the national ideals. The following message of President Wilson states with remarkable clarity and true statesmanship the causes of the present war.—The Editors.]

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONGRESS: I have called the Congress into extraordinary session because there are serious, very serious, choices of policy to be made, and made immediately, which it was neither right nor constitutionally permissible that I should assume the responsibility of making.

On the third of February last I officially laid before you the extraordinary announcement of the Imperial German Government that on and after the first day of February it was its purpose to put aside all restraints of law or of humanity and use its submarines to sink every vessel that sought to approach either the ports of Great Britain and Ireland or the western coasts of Europe or any of the ports controlled by the enemies of Germany within the Mediterranean. That had seemed to be the object of the German submarine warfare earlier in the war, but since April of last year the Imperial Government had somewhat restrained the commanders of its undersea craft in conformity with its promise then given to us that passenger boats should not

be sunk and that due warning would be given to all the other vessels which its submarines might seek to destroy, when no resistance was offered or escape attempted, and care taken that their crews were given at least a fair chance to save their lives in their open boats. The precautions taken were meager and haphazard enough, as was proved in distressing instance after instance in the progress of the cruel and unmanly business, but a certain degree of restraint was observed. The new policy has swept every restriction aside. Vessels of every kind, whatever their flag, their character, their cargo, their destination, their errand, have been ruthlessly sent to the bottom without warning and without thought of help or mercy for those on board, the vessels of friendly neutrals along with those of belligerents. Even hospital ships and ships carrying relief to the sorely bereaved and stricken people of Belgium, though the latter were provided with safe conduct through the proscribed areas by the German Government itself and were distinguished by unmistakable marks of identity, have been sunk with the same reckless lack of compassion or of principle.

I was for a little while unable to believe that such things would in fact be done by any government that had hitherto subscribed to the humane practises of civilized nations. International law had its origin in the attempt to set up some law which would be respected and observed upon the seas, where no nation had right of dominion and where lay the free highways of the world. By painful stage after stage has that law been built up, with meager enough results, indeed, after all was accomplished that could be accomplished, but always with a clear view, at least, of what the heart and conscience of mankind demanded. This minimum of right the German Government has swept aside under the plea of

retaliation and necessity and because it had no weapons which it could use at sea except those which it is impossible to employ as it is employing them without throwing to the winds all scruples of humanity or of respect for the understandings that were supposed to underlie the intercourse of the world. I am not now thinking of the loss of property involved, immense and serious as that is, but only of the wanton and wholesale destruction of the lives of non-combatants, men, women and children, engaged in pursuits which have always, even in the darkest periods of modern history, been deemed innocent and legitimate. Property can be paid for; the lives of peaceful and innocent people can not be. The present German submarine warfare against commerce is a warfare against mankind.

It is a war against all nations. American ships have been sunk, American lives taken, in ways which it has stirred us very deeply to learn of, but the ships and people of other neutral and friendly nations have been sunk and overwhelmed in the waters in the same way. There has been no discrimination. The challenge is to all mankind. Each nation must decide for itself how it will meet it. The choice we make for ourselves must be made with a moderation of counsel and a temperateness of judgment befitting our character and our motives as a nation. We must put excited feeling away. Our motive will not be revenge or the victorious assertion of the physical might of the nation, but only the vindication of right, human right, of which we are only a single champion.

When I addressed the Congress on the twenty-sixth of February last I thought that it would suffice to assert our neutral rights with arms, our right to use the seas against unlawful interference, our right to keep our people safe

against unlawful violence. But armed neutrality, it now appears, is impracticable. Because submarines are in effect outlaws when used as the German submarines have been used against merchant shipping, it is impossible to defend ships against their attacks as the law of nations has assumed that merchantmen would defend themselves against privateers or cruisers, visible craft giving chase upon the open sea. It is common prudence in such circumstances, grim necessity indeed, to endeavor to destroy them before they have shown their own intention. They must be dealt with upon sight, if dealt with at all. The German Government denies the right of neutrals to use arms at all within the areas of the sea which it has proscribed, even in the defense of rights which no modern publicist has ever before questioned their right to defend. The intimation is conveyed that the armed guards which we have placed on our merchant ships will be treated as beyond the pale of law and subject to be dealt with as pirates would be. Armed neutrality is ineffectual enough at best; in such circumstances and in the face of such pretensions it is worse than ineffectual: it is likely only to produce what it is meant to prevent; it is practically certain to draw us into the war without either the rights or the effectiveness of belligerents. There is one choice we can not make, we are incapable of making: we will not choose the path of submission and suffer the most sacred rights of our nation and our people to be ignored or violated. The wrongs against which we now array ourselves are no common wrongs; they cut to the very roots of human life.

With a profound sense of the solemn and even tragical character of the step I am taking and of the grave responsibilities which it involves, but in unhesitating obedience to what I deem my constitutional duty, I advise that the Con-

gress declare the recent course of the Imperial German Government to be in fact nothing less than war against the government and people of the United States; that it formally accept the status of belligerents which has thus been thrust upon it; and that it take immediate steps not only to put the country in a more thorough state of defense but also to exert all its power and employ all its resources to bring the Government of the German Empire to terms and end the war.

What this will involve is clear. It will involve the utmost practicable cooperation in counsel and action with the governments now at war with Germany, and, as incident to that, the extension to those governments of the most liberal financial credits, in order that our resources may so far as possible be added to theirs. It will involve the organization and mobilization of all the material resources of the country to supply the materials of war and serve the incidental needs of the nation in the most abundant and yet the most economical and efficient way possible. It will involve the immediate full equipment of the navy in all respects, but particularly in supplying it with the best means of dealing with the enemy's submarines. It will involve the immediate addition to the armed forces of the United States already provided for by law in case of war at least five hundred thousand men, who should, in my opinion, be chosen upon the principle of universal liability to service, and also the authorization of subsequent additional increments of equal force so soon as they may be needed and can be handled in training. It will involve also, of course, the granting of adequate credits to the Government, sustained, I hope, so far as they can equitably be sustained by the present generation, by well-conceived taxation.

I say sustained so far as may be equitable by taxation because it seems to me that it would be most unwise to base the credits which will now be necessary entirely on money borrowed. It is our duty, I most respectfully urge, to protect our people so far as we may against the very serious hardships and evils which would be likely to arise out of the inflation which would be produced by vast loans.

In carrying out the measures by which these things are to be accomplished we should keep constantly in mind the wisdom of interfering as little as possible in our own preparation and in the equipment of our own military forces, with the duty,—for it will be a very practical duty,—of supplying the nations already at war with Germany with the materials which they can obtain only from us or by our assistance. They are in the field and we should help them in every way to be effective there.

I shall take the liberty of suggesting, through the several executive departments of the Government, for the consideration of your committees, measures for the accomplishment of the several objects I have mentioned. I hope that it will be your pleasure to deal with them as having been framed after very careful thought by the branch of the Government upon which the responsibility of conducting the war and safeguarding the nation will most directly fall.

While we do these things, these deeply momentous things, let us be very clear, and make very clear to all the world what our motives and our objects are. My own thought has not been driven from its habitual and normal course by the unhappy events of the last two months, and I do not believe that the thought of the nation has been altered or clouded by them. I have exactly the same things in mind now that I had in mind when I addressed the Senate on the

twenty-second of January last; the same that I had in mind when I addressed the Congress on the third of February and on the twenty-sixth of February. Our object now, as then, is to vindicate the principles of peace and justice in the life of the world as against selfish and autocratic power and to set up amongst the really free and self-governed peoples of the world such a concert of purpose and of action as will henceforth ensure the observance of those principles. Neutrality is no longer feasible or desirable where the peace of the world is involved and the freedom of its peoples, and the menace to that peace and freedom lies in the existence of autocratic governments backed by organized force which is controlled wholly by their will, not by the will of their people. We have seen the last of neutrality in such circumstances. We are at the beginning of an age in which it will be insisted that the same standards of conduct and of responsibility for wrong done shall be observed among nations and their governments that are observed among the individual citizens of civilized states.

We have no quarrel with the German people. We have no feeling towards them but one of sympathy and friendship. It was not upon their impulse that their government acted in entering this war. It was not with their previous knowledge or approval. It was a war determined as wars used to be determined upon in the old, unhappy days when peoples were nowhere consulted by their rulers and wars were provoked and waged in the interest of dynasties or of little groups of ambitious men who were accustomed to use their fellow men as pawns and tools. Self-governed nations do not fill their neighbor states with spies or set the course of intrigue to bring about some critical posture of affairs which will give them an opportunity to strike and make conquest.

Such designs can be successfully worked out only under cover and where no one has the right to ask questions. Cunningly contrived plans of deception or aggression, carried, it may be, from generation to generation, can be worked on and kept from the light only within the privacy of courts or behind the carefully guarded confidences of a narrow and privileged class. They are happily impossible where public opinion commands and insists upon full information concerning all the nation's affairs.

A steadfast concert for peace can never be maintained except by a partnership of democratic nations. No autocratic government could be trusted to keep faith within it or observe its covenants. It must be a league of honor, a partnership of opinion. Intrigue would eat its vitals away; the plottings of inner circles who could plan what they would and render account to no one would be a corruption seated at its very heart. Only free peoples can hold their purpose and their honor steady to a common end and prefer the interests of mankind to any narrow interest of their own.

Does not every American feel that assurance has been added to our hope for the future peace of the world by the wonderful and heartening things that have been happening within the last few weeks in Russia? Russia was known by those who knew it best to have been always in fact democratic at heart, in all the vital habits of her thought, in all the intimate relationships of her people that spoke their natural instinct, their habitual attitude towards life. The autocracy that crowned the summit of her political structure, long as it had stood and terrible as was the reality of its power, was not in fact Russian in origin, character, or purpose; and now it has been shaken off and the great, generous Russian people have been added in all their native

majesty and might to the forces that are fighting for freedom in the world, for justice, and for peace. Here is a fit partner for a League of Honor.

One of the things that has served to convince us that the Prussian autocracy was not and could never be our friend is that from the very outset of the present war it has filled our unsuspecting communities and even our offices of government with spies and set criminal intrigues everywhere afoot against our national unity of counsel, our peace within and without, our industries and our commerce. Indeed it is now evident that its spies were here even before the war began; and it is unhappily not a matter of conjecture but a fact proved in our courts of justice that the intrigues which have more than once come perilously near to disturbing the peace and dislocating the industries of the country have been carried on at the instigation, with the support, and even under the personal direction of official agents of the Imperial Government accredited to the Government of the United States. Even in checking these things and trying to extirpate them we have sought to put the most generous interpretation possible upon them because we knew that their source lay, not in any hostile feeling or purpose of the German people towards us (who were, no doubt as ignorant of them as we ourselves were), but only in the selfish designs of a Government that did what it pleased and told its people nothing. But they have played their part in serving to convince us at last that the Government entertains no real friendship for us and means to act against our peace and security at its convenience. That it means to stir up enemies against us at our very doors the intercepted note to the German Minister at Mexico City is eloquent evidence.

We are accepting this challenge of hostile purpose because we know that in such a government, following such methods, we can never have a friend; and that in the presence of its organized power, always lying in wait to accomplish we know not what purpose, there can be no assured security for the democratic governments of the world. We are now about to accept gauge of battle with this natural foe to liberty and shall, if necessary, spend the whole force of the nation to check and nullify its pretensions and its power. We are glad, now that we see the facts with no veil of false pretense about them, to fight thus for the ultimate peace of the world and for the liberation of its peoples, the German people included: for the rights of nations great and small and the privilege of men everywhere to choose their way of life and of obedience. The world must be made safe for democracy. Its peace must be planted upon the tested foundations of political liberty. We have no selfish ends to serve. We desire no conquest, no dominion. We seek no indemnities for ourselves, no material compensation for the sacrifices we shall freely make. We are but one of the champions of the rights of mankind. We shall be satisfied when those rights have been made as secure as the faith and the freedom of nations can make them.

Just because we fight without rancour and without selfish object, seeking nothing for ourselves but what we shall wish to share with all free peoples, we shall, I feel confident, conduct our operations as belligerents without passion and ourselves observe with proud punctilio the principles of right and of fair play we profess to be fighting for.

I have said nothing of the governments allied with the Imperial Government of Germany because they have not made war upon us or challenged us to defend our right and

our honor. The Austro-Hungarian Government has, indeed, avowed its unqualified endorsement and acceptance of the reckless and lawless submarine warfare adopted now without disguise by the Imperial German Government, and it has therefore not been possible for this Government to receive Count Tarnowski, the Ambassador recently accredited to this Government by the Imperial and Royal Government of Austria-Hungary; but that Government has not actually engaged in warfare against citizens of the United States on the seas, and I take the liberty, for the present at least, of postponing a discussion of our relations with the authorities at Vienna. We enter this war only where we are clearly forced into it because there are no other means of defending our rights.

It will be all the easier for us to conduct ourselves as belligerents in a high spirit of right and fairness because we act without animus, not in enmity towards a people or with the desire to bring any injury or disadvantage upon them, but only in armed opposition to an irresponsible government which has thrown aside all considerations of humanity and of right and is running amuck. We are, let me say again, the sincere friends of the German people, and shall desire nothing so much as the early reestablishment of intimate relations of mutual advantage between us,—however hard it may be for them, for the time being, to believe that this is spoken from our hearts. We have borne with their present government through all these bitter months because of that friendship,—exercising a patience and forbearance which would otherwise have been impossible. We shall, happily, still have an opportunity to prove that friendship in our daily attitude and actions towards the millions of men and women of German birth and native sympathy who

live amongst us and share our life, and we shall be proud to prove it towards all who are in fact loyal to their neighbors and to the Government in the hour of test. They are, most of them, as true and loyal Americans as if they had never known any other fealty or allegiance. They will be prompt to stand with us in rebuking and restraining the few who may be of a different mind and purpose. If there should be disloyalty, it will be dealt with with a firm hand of stern repression; but, if it lifts its head at all, it will lift it only here and there and without countenance except from a lawless and malignant few.

It is a distressing and oppressive duty, Gentlemen of the Congress, which I have performed in thus addressing you. There are, it may be, many months of fiery trial and sacrifice ahead of us. It is a fearful thing to lead this great peaceful people into war, into the most terrible and disastrous of all wars, civilization itself seeming to be in the balance. But the right is more precious than peace, and we shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts, —for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own governments, for the rights and liberties of small nations, for a universal dominion of right by such a concert of free peoples as shall bring peace and safety to all nations and make the world itself at last free. To such a task we can dedicate our lives and our fortunes, everything that we are and everything that we have, with the pride of those who know that the day has come when America is privileged to spend her blood and her might for the principles that gave her birth and happiness and the peace which she has treasured. God helping her, she can do no other.

ADDRESS TO SOLDIERS

Governor James P. Goodrich at Fort Benjamin Harrison, May 17, 1917

I do not need to impress upon you the seriousness of the undertaking which you have commenced nor of the necessity of bringing unimpaired to the great service that lies before you, every ounce of physical, moral and spiritual force that you possess. It will call for the best that is in you and I know that the call will not be in vain.

We have already gotten over the idea that this war is to be a summer vacation. The enemy is still strong and resourceful and there will be many a weary march and many long days of fighting before the successful end of the war. We must bring to this conflict every available resource. Nothing must be overlooked—men, munitions, food, cooperation and the spirit of our forefathers shall be needed to their utmost limit if we are to win, and we must and shall win.

I need not remind you that many long days of patient effort are ahead of you. There is nothing romantic about training for war. The days of chivalry are gone and the spirit of romance has faded from the battle-field. War in the twentieth century is grim scientific business, terrible in its intensity, awful in its consequence, something which requires the best efforts in us all—those in the fighting lines and those who are discharging their duty back home.

GOVERNOR JAMES P. GOODRICH

Heroism there is in plenty—as much, if not more, than in the days when war and romance went hand in hand. There is no greater heroism than that of the man, who, day by day, without blare of trumpets or glare of spotlight, works hard or fights grimly for his country, seeking no further reward than the knowledge he is doing his best, playing full well his part that the country may live and live honestly and well, fulfilling its destiny among the family of nations.

I need not remind you of the justice of the cause in which you have enlisted, nor the high ideals which it has brought forth. No matter how much diplomats may differ as to the exact cause of the war in Europe, there can be no question now that the right of a free people to follow its peaceful pursuits and work out its destiny without foreign interference has been challenged and that we must meet and defeat the challenge or forfeit our right to march in the forefront of the world progress. In waging this war, we must not lose sight of our American ideals, in calculating the principle, as they do, of a free nation's right to grow and develop and work out its own future in its own way, subject to no foreign interference, nor secret compact. Until this principle has been forcefully and convincingly demonstrated to the world, we will never be safe from the encroachments of some military autocracy strong with power and determined to impress its kultur on the rest of the world.

If we are to maintain our position successfully, we must prepare thoroughly and carefully and must fight with all our power. All of us hope that the war may be a short one, ended by the triumph of our cause, but the best way to wage a short war is to prepare for a long one and throw every ounce of energy and efficiency into the scale of combat.

No nation ever won a war waged in a half-hearted way and we are going to win this war because we shall fully prepare ourselves to win it.

It is not necessary for me to dwell on these points which I have briefly touched. I know by your presence here and by the unhesitating way in which you have come, that you realize the gravity of the situation and that you feel American rights and American ideals must be maintained at every cost.

Therefore, I can but bid you welcome and Godspeed in that which you are about to undertake. We are proud of every one of you, whether you come to us from our state, from Ohio, or the two great commonwealths below the river. The hope and the confidence of the nation rest with you and with thousands of other young men who, like you, are to assume positions of leadership and fight the nation's battles. You will not fail us, can not fail us in the light of all the heroic past.

Many of you are descendants of those of '76 and others of the men of '61. If you are not the blood sons, you are the spiritual sons of our revolutionary forefathers and of the veterans of the Civil War. The traditions of all the mighty past affect each one of you and you are what you are because of the days of heroism at Bunker Hill and Valley Forge, of Chickamauga, of Gettysburg and the hundred battle-fields of the republic.

There is an old legend which tells how long ago the City of Is—a dream city of the bold sailors of Brittany—was swallowed up by the sea. When a storm sweeps over the sea, the sailor can see the tall spires of the sunken city in the hollow of the waves, so the story goes, and when a calm broods over the waters, he hears the sound of its bells

ringing from the depths of the sea, sounding the music of another age.

Every man carries in his bosom a humanity that is like unto that of the fabled city and from the depths of his nature, he hears the voices of the past breaking his profoundest silence.

In the hidden recesses of his being, where sleep the souls of his ancestors, there lies a secret power that shapes his life to purposes larger than his own and lifts him, in moments of inspiration, above his conscious and voluntary self. So, to-night, the souls of your ancestors speak to you across the centuries. The heroic sacrifices of your fathers and the splendid traditions of our country in the days gone by, are calling to each one of you to measure up to the highest and best that is in you in this critical hour of the nation's life and I know that you will not prove disobedient to the call, but will so discharge the duties that fall upon you as to justify the confidence placed in you by the government in accepting your services.

EXTRACT FROM AN ADDRESS BEFORE THE STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

EX-GOVERNOR SAMUEL M. RALSTON, REPORTED IN *The Indiana Daily Times*, DECEMBER 14, 1917

Indiana assures all the world beyond its borders that its citizens propose to do their share to make the world safe for democracy. This is not a time for profit making, save that the profits be contributed to aid in winning the war. It is criminal, it is unpatriotic and inhuman that our boys go to the trenches unless we feed and clothe them as their necessities demand.

The man who is not in complete accord with us must go. Let us then contribute our mite to make public opinion so strong that no man dare to raise a whisper against the flag of our nation. It is your duty and my duty to see that no man is long at large in this country who favors firing upon our boys from the rear. We are not going to take any half-way ground, and the man who is not with us in this fight had better be out of the nation's borders, and the sooner he gets out the better it will be for his health.

The master mind of the world to-day is the president of these United States. Woodrow Wilson will go down in history side by side with Abraham Lincoln and George Washington. I want to commend my distinguished successor, Governor Goodrich; and I am as much concerned that the people of Indiana stand back of him as I am that

they stand back of President Wilson. We have no politics, in a narrow sense, in this conflict. Let us save the nation and then we shall again take up the honest differences of our domestic life. Let us measure patriotism by the willingness of a man to make sacrifices to win the war. All we have must be laid on the altar with willing hearts and brave minds. Unless we do this we fall short in our citizenship.

OUR COUNCILS OF DEFENSE

GEORGE ADE

When the United States of America, defending the lives and the sacred honor of its own people, accepted the Prussian war challenge and began to battle for liberty, this overgrown country of ours was not organized for the business of making war.

Our country was like a big, strong and intelligent young man who has in him the making of a champion athlete, but who does not understand the rules or the fine points of any athletic sport and never has had a special training to put him in condition.

Perhaps it would be nearer the truth to compare the United States to a group of stalwart and willing and bright lads who are suddenly called out to a practise field and told to make up a team and get ready to play a game of football with a lot of seasoned professionals.

The boys might know that they had the material for a championship team, but they would also know that their only chance of defeating the experienced and specially-coached veterans lay in immediately organizing, perfecting the teamwork, and causing each player to steel his determination and resolve to do or die.

The war came upon our peaceful country, not because we desired war, but because we either had to defend ourselves against open attacks and hidden intrigues or else lose our standing as a self-respecting nation.

Our president knew that in every state of the Union thousands of earnest men and women and young people were ready and waiting to help win the war, but they were scattered and disorganized and a little bewildered by new developments.

It would have required much time and a lot of fussing around to pass laws in Congress and every state legislature telling people what they *must* do in order to back up the army and navy.

Fortunately we have in our country a clear majority of people who will help their country without being driven by a policeman.

The president knew that if he could get word to our citizens in every corner of the country and explain to them their new duties, they could be relied upon to respond in a loyal spirit and take up any work assigned to them, not because the government *ordered* them to do this or that, but simply because the government *asked* them.

The president called in some very able men who knew how to organize and direct any huge undertaking and these men, acting in cooperation with certain members of the cabinet, were called a National Council of Defense.

After that each governor was asked to appoint a State Council of Defense, to be made up of men representing the chief industries and the learned professions of the state and also of leaders of organized activities which were in touch with more intelligent and patriotic men and women.

As soon as these state councils had been called together and put to work, each county in every state was asked to organize a local Council of Defense.

We have here in Indiana a State Council of Defense and no less than ninety-two County Councils of Defense, and

they are trying to do all real help to their country. Also they are asking every man, woman and child to take hold of the long rope and help pull the kaiser off his throne.

The Indiana State Council of Defense met for the first time at the governor's office on May 19, 1917.

Even before this meeting was called in any request had come from Washington, Governor Goodrich had named important committees to prepare our state to take an active and useful part in the great struggle for world-wide democracy.

Governor Goodrich asked the State Council to help the federal government in all the heavy tasks of preparing for the war and staying in the war until victory had been won.

The State Council and all of the County Councils have been at work for many months. The members drew no pay. They are now following any selfish motive. They are striving, as you and all of your friends are striving, to bring nearer and nearer that happy day when right shall triumph over wrong and the world may cease fighting in the knowledge that peace, founded on justice and fair play, will be waiting for all the men and women who are now boys and girls.

Perhaps you have asked yourself: "How can I be of help to our Council of Defense here at home?"

First of all by thinking and talking and acting for your country and the leader of your country.

By telling yourself every morning that our cause is right and that Germany, just as General Pershing says, "can be beaten and will be beaten."

By accepting the fact that, while we may have some chores to do as we go along, the only real job on hand at present is to help win the war. And this does not mean the family across the street or some one living around the corner. It means you and all of the people who live in the same

To encourage an increased production of all kinds of food and to stop the waste or the unnecessary use of any food-stuffs needed to supply our fighting forces or strengthen our Allies.

To encourage a larger production of fuel and head off waste, and help in the prompt shipment of fuel to points where it can be used in the making of something used by the army and navy.

To organize and prepare for service companies of men who will be known as a Liberty Guard and be at the call of the governor to repress sedition while the regular soldiers are at the front.

To encourage our citizens to invest in Liberty Loan Bonds and give to the Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A., and support every other organization which is providing necessities or comforts for our brave soldiers in the training camps or in France.

To muster into service doctors and nurses who will go with the army sent abroad to care for the men who are ill or wounded.

To cheer and comfort and protect the families and dependents of all soldiers at the front.

To be ready to receive and care for soldiers who may come back to us wounded or disabled and provide for them in every way, and especially to give employment to those who can no longer take up their former jobs.

To encourage a spirit of thrift and show people how to save money through the purchase of Savings Stamps, so that the government may have use of money which would otherwise be frittered away.

These are some of the things that every Council of Defense is trying to do.

Perhaps you can not join the home guard, or dig coal out of the ground, or even make surgical dressings for the Red Cross, but you can help to grow more foodstuffs and you can help to save the food already produced, and you can prove your loyalty in a great many ways.

A PATRIOTIC APPEAL TO INDIANA EDUCATORS

HORACE ELLIS, STATE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

In human society, two conceptions of proper relationships of men, from the dawn of history to the present day, have been manifested: the one, democratic, recognizing the common welfare of all men as the highest ideal of conduct; the other, autocratic, which knows no law except the decree of force. Advocates of these fundamental conceptions of social relationship have, through the ages, disputed eloquently in the world's senates and in the open forum. They have marshalled their wit and wisdom in essay and historic narrative, each group presenting what, to it, appeared an incontrovertible proposition of logic. When wit, wisdom and eloquence have failed to convince, these hostile forces of irreconcilable differences in the matter of social relationships have inevitably resorted to the arbitrament of the sword. Bloodstained fields of battle, the world around, silently attest the matchless heroism of the defenders of democracy against the encroachments of the land pirates of autocracy. The Gracchi in Rome, Cromwell in England, the Commons in Paris, Washington in America, Bolivar in South America, Maceo in Cuba, Joffre, Haig and Pershing of this hour, stand brilliantly forth as types of leaders who have always been willing to lay upon the altar of freedom the sacrifice of their lives "to make the world safe for democracy."

Genesis of American Ideals

A great historian has wisely observed: "In the fullness of time, a Republic rose up in the wilderness of America. Thousands of years had passed away before this child of the ages could be born. From whatever there was of good in the systems of former centuries she drew her nourishment; the wrecks of the past were her warnings."

The national wrecks of the past warned Americans against autocracy, and exhorted them to adopt a democratic program which would defend, at any cost, the inalienable rights of the people—the right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. The Monroe Doctrine placed this obligation upon the shoulders of all Americans; the present war makes it international.

Types of True Americans

Like a giant oak on the mountainside stood George Washington in the heroic days of '76—a fond lover of peace, but a soldier of universally approved valor in the war for independence. He typified the ideal of the people of his day. Through seven long years he endured the privations of the march, and jeopardized his life in the whirlwind of the charge.

On lower Broadway, in the great metropolis, stands a modest statue of uncommon attractiveness. It is the form of a youth whose face and figure at once suggest the heroic. No trace of arrogance marks his lofty brow; but a serenity inspired by unflinching devotion to high duty adorns his majestic features. Who is it? Just a young collegian when the Father of his Country called for defenders of liberty,

who gladly suspended his studies to contribute his part in the conflict—Nathan Hale of deathless fame. How he loved peace, and how zealously he had prepared himself, in college, to cultivate the arts of peace. But when the trumpet of time sounded the alarms of war, this youthful lover of liberty freely laid his life upon the altar of his country.

"To drum beat, and heart beat,
A soldier marches by.
There is color in his cheek;
There is courage in his eye;
Yet to drum beat, and heart beat,
In a moment he must die."

Then they broke his body, but the dying words of Nathan Hale—"I regret that I have but one life to give to my country"—assure us of his immortality.

Enter the sacred area of Bunker Hill. Read on the gate-posts of the entrance arch the sublime sentiment of patriotism expressed by a stalwart American who loved peace with a fondness indescribable, but who also cheerfully defended liberty. "Blandishments will not allure us, nor threats intimidate us, for we are determined that whensoever, wheresoever, or howsoever we are called upon to make our exit, we shall die free men."

Can the memory of Bucky O'Neil ever perish? As an old man, with a life full of peaceful triumphs, he heard McKinley's call in behalf of stricken Cuba. When his friends implored him to let younger men march by Wheeler's side, he modestly inquired: "Who would not die for a new star in the flag?" And Bucky O'Neil sleeps to-day in Arlington, one of that number who, in 1898, perished for democracy in the West.

Our Foe

We are at war with a ruthless foe that takes no account of agreements reached, in the past, by peoples who have held the common welfare as the highest consideration. This foe tramples upon treaty provisions, disregards all accepted conceptions of the moral law, and with an effrontery like unto his madness, he strikes at the heart of civilization with the hope that his barbaric plans may succeed. Women and children are swept away in the frenzy of his caprice; temples of art, representing the noblest achievements of man, fall before his ruthless advance; peaceful valleys and peaceful inhabitants are forced into an unwilling slavery more degrading than the world at its worst ever practised; neutral nations, with whom this mad enemy has dealt on terms of comity and neighborliness, are forced into the conflict; and even the highways of the seas, always and under all circumstances freely open to non-combatants, have been barricaded and those who dared to go on voyages of peace and harmless adventure have been slaughtered without warning.

A horrified world stands aghast at the universal sorrow. The cries of distress, like the peal of the fire-bell at night, fall dismally upon the ears of civilization, but make no appeal to the stony heart of this arch enemy of democracy. Atrocities unrivaled for their fiendishness and utter disregard for all the holy traditions of the race are committed by this haughty foe upon innocent women, aged men, starving children and unarmed prisoners. No code of honor, established by thoughtful men in the calm hour of reflection, controls his actions. He is an outlaw, a vandal, a marauder, employing all of the craft and wiles and sinister intrigues of the worst marauders of ancient days. If he shall triumph,

free schools shall cease to exist; reposeful temples of worship shall be razed to the ground; the rights of the people to be safe from interference in following the dictates of their individual consciences shall be destroyed. Not from a locality only, not from a section merely, not even from free America alone comes the cry: Shall this haughty foe triumph?

The Response

Already, because of the fireside traditions; because of the sane teachings of our schools; because of the liberality of the pulpit announcements; because of the loyal utterances of the press and platform; a million of our young men—the bravest and best the world has ever known—have donned the uniform to aid their brethren in Europe who believe that this foe must and shall be crushed. A million more are ready to spring to the ranks to succor their brothers. Millions of mother-hearts and sister-hearts prayerfully intercede at the throne of the great God of the Universe that His children may succeed and that His enemies may fail.

Hortatory

And, after all, Indiana educators, how do you feel about this vital matter yourself? Are you willing to hear uttered sinister words of condemnation of our great president at Washington and stand like a sphinx bewildered and afraid? Are you willing to hear private or public reproaches cast upon the conduct of the American Congress as it makes appropriations for the defense of democracy and religious freedom and agree with our enemies when they assert that such appropriations are extravagant and unnecessary? Are

you willing that foreign-born men and women, who have enjoyed the blessings of our free government, shall come among us as spies to condemn, to intimidate and to report to alien enemies the things they should not know?

In the name of the Heaven that cares for good people and good homes and good institutions to-day, just as it always has done, shall we not understand our opportunity and appreciate our heritage? Shall we not say as was said in the long ago: "Here, Lord, am I"? Shall we not find, in this extremity of our nation, something of service to engage our hands, our hearts and our heads? Shall we not be willing to make all sacrifices necessary to make life as efficient as possible to the soldiers and the sailors at the front?

There was an Indiana that flew with alacrity to the task appointed unto it by Morton. There was an Indiana that hesitated not when McKinley made his appeal in behalf of stricken Cuba. There is an Indiana whose response to President Wilson's call for defenders shall be no less generous, no less hearty, no less patriotic.

Solemnly, yet confidently, as State Superintendent of Public Instruction for Indiana, I appeal to you, the superintendents, teachers, school officers, and high school pupils, to "lend a hand" in this hour of our nation's need. Assured, in advance, of your ready willingness to contribute, to the limit of your ability, your services in the common cause, I offer to the citizenship of the Hoosier State and to the people and the officers of the federal government complete assurance that Indiana will do her duty.

THE SCHOOLS AND THE WAR

E. U. Graff, Superintendent of Schools, Indianapolis, Indiana

"When the cannon is aimed by ideas, when men with religious convictions are behind it, when men die for what they live for, and the mainspring that works daily urges them to hazard all, then the cannon articulates its explosions with the voice of a man, then the rifle seconds the cannon and the fowling-piece the rifle, and the women make the cartridges, and all shoot at one mark, then gods join in the combat; then poets are born, and the better code of laws at last records the victory." Emerson—*The Fortune of the Republic.*

Democracy and Education

It is a fundamental fact that democracy is based upon popular intelligence. The founders of America realized the importance of basing free institutions upon public education. Washington stated this fact in the following words: "Knowledge is in every country the surest basis of public happiness. In one in which the measures of government receive their impression so immediately as in ours, from the sense of the community, it is proportionally essential." This principle was recognized by other founders of our government. James Madison said, "A popular government without popular information or the means of acquiring it is but the prologue to a farce, or a tragedy, or perhaps both. The best service that can be rendered to a country next to giving it liberty is in diffusing a mental improvement equally essential to the preservation and enjoyment of that blessing." Thomas

Jefferson also had a clear conception of this truth: "It is an axiom in my mind that our liberty can never be safe but in the hands of the people themselves, and that, too, of the people with a certain degree of instruction. This is the business of the state to effect and on a general plan."

The truth of this principle has been so long recognized in America that we have come to take it for granted. If proof of the truth of this principle be needed, we have it in the case of both Russia and Mexico. Until these countries institute an adequate system of universal education, careful students of public affairs agree that the establishment of a stable popular government will be impossible.

School Work a Preparation for Citizenship

Hence, the connection between school work and citizenship is a very vital one. Indeed, it may be said to be a relation of cause and effect. The schools have always realized this and have formulated their courses of study and their methods of instruction so as to prepare their pupils for the duties of citizenship in a free state.

With the first shock of America's participation in the world war, the question presented itself to the schools as to their relation to the great problem. Fundamentally, the greatest service which the schools can render in wartime is to perform with scrupulous fidelity the primary purpose for which they were established.

In one sense it is true that the public schools have already performed their greatest service to their country for this war by helping to train the citizenship which has loyally responded to the call of danger and stands ready with firm courage to protect the life and institutions which all hold

dear. The present spirit of intense loyalty to ideals of justice and mercy and the interests of humanity is the logical outcome of the type of education which has been fostered in America in the past.

Need of War Work in Schools

The pressing question of the hour is how can our education be made even more effective. How can the schools contribute to the immediate war needs of the country as well as attend to the task of training for future citizenship? President Wilson has given us the key to the solution of this problem. In a recent letter to school officials of the United States he asks for "a realization in public education of the emphasis which the war has given to the ideals of democracy and to a broader conception of national life." This is the real secret of educating for democracy, to give the people the broad national point of view. This nation is not merely a group of segregated communities tied together by a federated form of government, but it is a nation with common interests, common purposes and common ideals.

Instruction as Affected by War

Many of the subjects of instruction in the schools lend themselves to the development of the national point of view. Subjects like history, civics, geography and reading can hardly be presented without relating the individual to the larger life of the nation. But at this time emphasis should be given to special subject-matter prepared since the war began for the purpose of showing the phases of national life affected by war conditions. One of the best sources of

this material is the reading lessons issued by the United States Bureau of Education entitled, *Lessons in Community and National Life.* In these pamphlets questions pertaining to community interests are simply treated and the pupil is given an introduction to elementary sociology. These leaflets have been prepared with great care by some of the most capable educational writers in America, and the lessons are well adapted to the needs of the various grades.

A third method of inculcating the national point of view is through the discussion of current events. In each grade above the fourth, current events should be a regular feature of the daily program for five or six minutes. Topics with a geographical reference, and the names of men now prominent in each of the belligerent countries, should be discussed; also, the various conservation activities of our government. This work can be made very interesting and will be participated in with great spirit by the pupils.

War-Service Activities in the Schools

Aside from these methods of instruction, the schools are participating in the characteristic war-service activities which are being carried on in the community at large. Under this head are being done such things as the knitting of various garments requested by the Red Cross, the making of Christmas gifts for French and Belgian children, contributions to the Red Cross Society of money earned by pupils in various ways, the adoption of war orphans, buying and selling of Liberty Bonds, starting of war-savings accounts, obtaining signatures to food pledge cards, etc. The amount of this sort of work accomplished by pupils is remarkable, and a complete list of these activities would show

Boys of City High School Serving Their Country

that the schools are not merely doing their bit, they are determined to do their best.

Junior Red Cross

A plan for organizing these war-service activities has just been announced by the American Red Cross Society. This plan contemplates the organizing of a school as an auxiliary to the Red Cross and an opportunity is given to work under the immediate guidance of this great organization. A manual of school activities of the Junior Red Cross is being prepared by trained vocational teachers so that the directions will be explicit and the work will be adapted to the abilities of the children.

Thrift Stamps

Participation in the war-savings plan of the government by the purchase of thrift stamps and the organization of thrift clubs is especially successful among school children. This work is so organized that every school building has an authorized agent for the selling of thrift stamps and every pupil is encouraged to start an account and to accumulate all the savings possible.

Effect of War on Schools

In these various ways, by both instruction and projects of war-service work, the great issues of the war are being brought home to the school children of to-day. In carrying out this work we find a wonderful spirit of enthusiasm and patriotism on the part of both pupils and teachers. The war is vitalizing the work of education and is giving to the

schools a new conception of free institutions and what must be done to preserve them. Our boys and girls are entering anew into their American heritage and they are being prepared as never before to make possible for all the world the principles and ideals which America represents.

The Home

Not only are the schools feeling the effects of this spirit. From the schools it is reaching thousands of homes and is helping to bring nearer the day when all, both young and old, shall realize the nearness of the war and the necessity of making it our chief business until it is finished—"until the last gun is fired."

OUR FLAG

ARCHIBALD M. HALL
MEMBER OF THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

I saw it—Proud Old Glory—as it fluttered into view,
The emblem of our country, and o'er cheering thousands flew.
Electric waves of feeling from its folds came rippling down
Which breaking o'er the music with delirium swept the town.

I saw it—Proud Old Glory—through the glare of battle-field,
The swaying columns urging freedom's struggle not to yield,
Its streaming tatters flashing patriotic zeal along;
And when the day was ended, lo there rose a victory song.

I saw it—Proud Old Glory—as it wrapped the honored dead
Its folds enshrined their virtue, o'er their valor luster shed;
And when in state they rested where a nation's eye could see,
It seemed that they were donning robes of immortality.

I saw it—Proud Old Glory—signal from the harbored mast,
The clouds and winds of England bowing homage as they passed.
Around her domes imperial I could hear its message ring:
The free-born man of honor is as great as any king.

I saw it—Proud Old Glory—as it caught the balmy breeze
And flung it back in blessing o'er the islands of the seas;
Then speeding toward the Orient, over waves that foamed and curled,
It bore our love of freedom down the circle of the world.

I see it—Proud Old Glory—mid the banners of the Race,
In onward march of progress it is taking foremost place,
As down the glowing ages slow they pass in grand review
I think "The Great Commander" has His eye upon it too.

WAR-TIME SAVINGS AND BUSINESS AS USUAL

By Evans Woollen, State Fuel Director

In these troubled times when exceptionally we need clearness of thinking and sureness of purpose we are plagued by two conflicting exhortations.

We are exhorted to help win the war by saving. And then we are exhorted to help win the war by spending so that business may go on as usual.

How can we help win the war by saving? We can not help by losing our heads and saving howsoever. We can help by saving in three quite distinct ways:

First, we can help by reducing our consumption of things limited in supply and yet indispensable to the winning of the war. Such a thing is gasoline. The president of the Standard Oil Company has warned the country against the serious consequences of further waste. Another such thing, and the most important, is wheat. We are told by Mr. Hoover that we shall not have wheat for shipment to our Allies, wheat that will be indispensable to the winning of the war, unless we reduce our own consumption by a third. We must have a wheatless meal every day. That is a way, a vitally important way, in which we can help win the war by saving. It is a way, too, in which all can participate. It has nothing to do with money—this saving of wheat. It is for rich and poor alike.

A second way in which we can help win the war, a way unrelated to money and in which all can participate, is by saving health. Professor Irving Fisher of Yale has pub-

lished some impressive figures on this subject. At least four in ten of our deaths are needless. Six hundred thirty thousand of our people die needlessly every year. A million and a half to-day and always are ill needlessly. Their illnesses entail economic loss on this country estimated at a billion and a half dollars annually. As the president has said, as we must all come to realize, it is not an army that is at war, it is a nation. And the winning of the war calls for all the vitality the citizens of the nation can conserve. It is a good time to reread the late Professor James' book on *The Powers of Men,* and to put our wills to the summoning for the country's service of those powers that lie in our unplumbed reservoirs of strength.

The third way in which we can help win the war by saving is through the reduction of our expenditures for things that do not promote efficiency in mind or body. The result of such reduction will be savings of money which can be made to help win the war in either of two ways: either the money can be put into a bank where it will be used by the banker for financing the country's necessary war-time business or it can be lent to the government for use in financing the war.

Perhaps a very simple illustration might be helpful, an illustration that is to be taken of course as a condemnation not of moderate pleasure riding, but of immoderation.

At the end of the week, after buying the things needed to maintain my family and myself in efficiency, I have left, let us say, a ten-dollar gold piece. Suppose I use the money in hiring for a Sunday tour a motor-car and a chauffeur. I thereby do three things that tend to impair the nation's war-making efficiency. I consume gasoline, an article limited in

supply and yet indispensable to the winning of the war. I contribute to the demand for the manufacture of pleasure vehicles at a time when mechanics are needed for the manufacture of motor trucks and ships and airplanes and artillery and all the enginery of war. And, thirdly, by hiring the chauffeur I help divert labor from the productive processes of the country at a time when the productive processes are inadequate to the supreme job in hand.

Suppose, on the other hand, that I put my ten-dollar gold piece into a bank. There it will serve as a reserve against which the banker will lend, say, fifty dollars—that is, will give credit on his deposit ledger for fifty dollars—to the farmer with which to buy seed wheat or to the motor truck manufacturer with which to buy steel.

Suppose, in the third place, that by paying my ten dollars on a Liberty Loan Bond I lend it at three and a half per cent. to the government. Then I shall know that for that week I have done directly my full part toward paying for the war in one way it can be paid for with the minimum economic loss; namely, out of savings from current income, out of current income as distinguished from previously accumulated capital. I shall know, having lent to the government my ten dollars that came perhaps from increased frugality, perhaps from longer hours of work, perhaps from better work, I shall know that for that week I have done directly my full part toward putting the government into possession of the billions needed for the war.

Let it be noted parenthetically that I speak of billions as being needed by the government; for, as others have pointed out, there is much confusion in popular discussion between the cost of the war to the government and, an entirely different thing, the cost of the war to the country. Much will

be spent, for example, in feeding and clothing soldiers who in peace would have had to feed and clothe themselves at as great, perhaps greater, cost.

But, it is objected, and the objection has been loudly reiterated throughout the country, if everybody puts his ten dollars into the bank or lends it to the government what is to become of the man who rents motor-cars for Sunday tours? His business will not go on as usual. No, to be sure, his business will not go on as usual. He will be one of those —a very great number—to whom the war will bring hardship and sacrifice; for whom business will not and can not go on as usual. The business of no nation at war can go on as usual. There are a thousand reasons. Take one—the most obvious: A million men, including the nation's best in mind and body, are being withdrawn from the productive and other useful processes of industry and commerce and finance. That one fact has modified fundamentally our economic structure. A correlative fact is that the labor of another million and more is being diverted, with the needed material, from the making of things of peace to the making for the million soldiers of the things of war. All this means readjustment, a readjustment from a nation at peace to a nation at war, and in the readjustment there will be a great many dislocations. The dislocations will mean hardship and sacrifice. The pity, too, is that the burdens of the hardships and sacrifices are not, and can not be, evenly distributed. And before there can be business as usual there must be another readjustment, one from a nation at war to a nation at peace.

But, if business can not go on as usual there is, as a recent contributor to *The Annalist* pointed out, a very real sense in

which the patrons of business and people in business must go on as usual.

The patrons of business, consumers, must go on as usual, with "the unbeaten heart," calmly and confidently, neither wasting nor hysterically hoarding either money or food or other necessities.

The people in business must go on as usual, unafraid yet cautious in the presence of unknowable forces. They must go on with courage unabated, yet facing problems rendered more difficult by the war and realizing that the consumer's remainder, represented in our illustration by the ten-dollar gold piece, is not a fixed amount, but, as the cost of living rises, a decreasing amount. They must go on as usual, yet more considerately, less on the plan of what the traffic will bear, lest they provoke governmental regulation that will leave us at the end of the war, as Secretary Lane has warned, with a more socialistic state than most of us would like. They must go on wishing no business that is builded on the silliness of spending merely for the sake of business, wishing rather only that business which benefits a nation that has given itself in war for a great cause. The people in business must go on as usual, knowing that out of this war we shall get great compensations, besides the safety we seek for democracy. We shall get more of "national solidarity," greater efficiency, more self-respecting methods of personal expenditure, greater respect for economy and greater abhorrence of waste, greater spiritual insight. They must go on as usual, knowing that by reason of these compensations business in the time of peace ahead will go on not only as usual, but better than usual.

A RESERVE OF MAN-POWER FOR INDUSTRIES AND FARMS

Honorable Isaac D. Straus, State Director Boys' Working Reserve

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The United States Boys' Working Reserve is an enrolled army of patriotic volunteer youths between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one years, organized under the United States Department of Labor, to help the nation on the farm and in the factory to win the war. Every boy who is physically fit, who is of proper age, is eligible for this non-military civilian army.

Youth a Vital Factor. Never before has the youth of the nation had such opportunity to become a vital factor in national history. Every boy who loves his country should ask himself, "How can I best serve the nation in this war emergency?" He should realize that, having received untold benefits from the freest, best of governments on the earth, he holds his services in trust for the preservation of democracy upon which that government rests.

The youth who enrolls into the Reserve and works loyally and steadfastly at some activity which helps to win the war, is performing a service as patriotic as that of the *soldier* who fights in the trenches.

Although he may have to endure aching limbs and sore muscles in field and in factory, he will be happy in the consciousness that he has had a real part in the final victory. With true pride and satisfaction he will show in after years

his Reserve badge of honor granted by the United States Government for his faithful and loyal service. If he has not enlisted in the army or navy, he can serve his country in no better way than by joining the United States Boys' Working Reserve.

School Must Not Be Neglected. While every schoolboy desiring to serve his country to the best of his ability, will enroll in the Reserve, still, after enrolling, no boy should leave his studies to work unless he has been so advised by his teacher and by his school superintendent.

The future of the United States depends upon the citizen of to-morrow being an educated and enlightened man. Plainly the duty of the young man is to prepare himself for citizenship. But in his vacation time and in his leisure hours he should devote himself exclusively to the service of the nation. It is unavoidable that certain emergencies will arise which will demand that boys be released from school for short periods of time, to aid in harvesting perishable crops, husking corn and to rush spring planting during favorable weather conditions, but no boys who are patriotically inclined will use such an emergency as an excuse to idle. Such a boy is guilty of conduct unbecoming an American, and the Boys' Working Reserve will not tolerate conduct of that sort. To safeguard the education of the youth of Indiana, every high school superintendent and principal has been appointed to the office of *High School Director* in the United States Boys' Working Reserve and authorized to exercise his own judgment in releasing boys from school for emergency work with the following understanding:

(a) The emergency must be genuine.

(b) To be eligible for release without prejudice to

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

County Director will detach with knife along this dotted line, tabs that do not apply.

White Boy	Agricultural Work	Industrial Work	Does or will attend school	Employed regularly	Available outside state	Fitted for heavy work	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
							Year in which he will become ineligible				

Name | Date of Birth Year | Tel. No. | Boy No. — Division No. — County Director fill out

Address Street Town Township County | White

If in school give name of school | Vacation period for which I enroll From To | Colored

If employed regularly give name of employer | Vacation period for which I enroll From To | Height

If previously employed, at what? | Experience? | Weight

Can you drive horses? Drive Automobile? Milk cows? Available, outside state? Fitted for heavy work?

Nature and extent of farming experience?

If preference for other work than agricultural work—state kind and how qualified?

In case of sickness notify—give name and address.

I, the undersigned, parent (or guardian) of the applicant herein, have read the statements he has made and know them to be true, and I hereby consent to his enrollment in the Boys' Working Reserve U. S. A. for non-military service. Signed

Parent or guardian

Witness Dated Address

I have personally examined the within applicant and find him physically qualified M. D. Dated

I have administered the oath of allegiance to the applicant and approve his enrollment Enrolling Officer

Official badge awarded Date Number | Service bar awarded Date 1917 1918 1919 1920

WHEN PROPERLY FILLED OUT, MAIL THIS CARD TO THE COUNTY DIRECTOR FOR HIS PERMANENT FILE.

U. S. BOYS WORKING RESERVE FOR INDIANA

OFFICIAL ENROLLMENT CARD BOYS' WORKING RERERVE

scholarship, the boy must have maintained a certain standard in his studies.

(c) The High School Director must have absolute proof that the boy is actually engaged in emergency work.

(d) The boy must return to school as soon as the emergency is over.

During School, Prepare for Vacation by taking full advantage of each opportunity for special training in some line of productive activity. Boys who are to return to farms to work or who are planning to do agricultural work next summer for the first time should thoroughly master the chapter *in this book on* "Food Production." If his school-teacher or principal suggests how he can train himself in his spare time for some productive activity to aid the nation, he should enter into that training with might and main. He should seek every opportunity, outside of school hours, to fill some place left vacant by a man who has gone to the front, or who has left to engage in productive labor in some "essential industry." In order best to fit himself to be a helpful worker he should harden his muscles by exercise and should keep himself in the best of physical condition. Unnecessary and preventable physical weakness is not only unmanly, but is a sin.

Faithful Service Rewarded. In recognition of faithful and honorable service rendered by the Reserve members, the United States Department of Labor has issued a war-service medal known as the "Federal Bronze Badge." The boy's ambition should be to earn this national badge of honor which is of bronze, and bears the Great Seal of the United States and the inscription, "Boys' Working Reserve, U. S. A.," together with an individual number for each boy, which number is recorded in Washington opposite the boy's name.

He can earn this Federal Bronze Badge in any one of these three separate units: The Agricultural Unit, the Industrial Unit or the Vocational Unit.

Agricultural Unit. If he works on a farm during the year 1918 and renders satisfactory service, for at least thirty-six days, he will be awarded the bronze badge and will become an active member of the Reserve so long as he proves loyal and steadfast. Half-days or full days devoted to emergency work will count toward the accumulation of the thirty-six days of service for which the badge is awarded.

Industrial Unit. In the Industrial Unit he must have worked faithfully and earnestly in some industry which is considered to be "essential" or productive by the United States Government in helping the nation in the prosecution of the war for a period equivalent to sixty days of eight hours or more each, subsequent to enrollment. The Federal State Directors will inform High School Directors and teachers and the Enrolling Officers just what industries are considered to be "essential."

Vocational Unit. In the Vocational Training Unit it is necessary that a boy shall subject himself to training in spare time, or in school hours, under the direction of his teachers, to fill a position where he will work at something which is of real help to his country in the present crisis. When he has so fitted himself, and when he has entered upon the actual work for which he has been trained, he is awarded the badge immediately. Until he has received the bronze badge he is known as a member, and afterward as an active member of the Reserve. A boy need not choose, at the time of his enrollment, the particular unit in which he is to serve; however, all boys enrolling in the Reserve should take as

many periods in agricultural work as possible without interference with academic studies.

Recommendation for Award. The Federal Bronze Badge will be awarded to any member of the Reserve upon the proper recommendation being made by the County Director or High School Director to the Federal State Director of the United States Boys' Working Reserve. Such recommendation should be set forth:

Name of Reserve member.....
Address .....
County .....
Work performed—give sufficient detail.....
Time employed .....
Recommended by .....
Address .....

Printed recommendation cards will be supplied to Directors upon request, by the Federal State Director at Indianapolis.

Success Last Summer

Agricultural Service. The United States Boys' Working Reserve was organized in May, 1917, and during the following summer had thousands of boys working on the farms in every part of the United States. Only a small percentage of these young patriots failed to make good. In many cases boys refused to leave agricultural work for jobs that paid higher wages because they felt that they could best serve the nation where they were. From the hundreds of letters that have been received from the boys by the Federal State Directors it is evident that the boys consider the work on the farm very hard, but every one expresses a desire to return to

it next year. The boys say that they have gone back home with weight increased and with health improved. With one accord they express their deep gratification at having been of real service to the nation. In most cases the boys lived with the farmers' families, but in many states they worked from their own camps. The camp, under a competent leader, would be located in the neighborhood of a group of farms. The farmers would take the boys in vehicles to work each morning, and bring them back to camp at night. During the summer of 1917 there were more than three hundred (300) of these farm camps throughout the United States. A camp is not necessarily housing in tents, for in many instances the boys lived in vacant buildings of County Fair Associations, in barns and in warehouses. In all cases where the boys lived in camps and worked on surrounding farms they were under the most careful supervision.

Farmers Praise Reserve. At the beginning of the summer of 1917 many farmers said that an inexperienced city boy was of no use on the farm. At the end of the summer of 1917 hundreds of farmers wrote to officers of the Reserve to say that their judgment of the boys had been mistaken, and that many of the young fellows did better work than the men they were accustomed to employ for the harvest season. The farmers are asking that more boys be furnished to them next year so that the planted acreage may be increased.

Farmers' Grange Societies are passing resolutions commending the work of the Reserve and expressing the hope that it will be expanded and continued.

One large fruit grower wrote: "If you can guarantee us a supply of boys every year, we will erect comfortable quarters in which to house them. Tell us what you want and we

will supply it. We want the boys. We are tired of hobo labor."

The Federal State Director for Illinois reports that out of four hundred and five Chicago boys who worked on farms last summer only four were returned home on account of doing unsatisfactory work.

Industrial Service. While it is true that heretofore the chief function of the Reserve has been to supply boys for the farms, it is planned to extend its scope into essential industries and vocational training. Hundreds of Reserve boys were employed in "Essential Industries" last summer and many others are permanently employed.

Thirty boys of the Reserve went from the District of Columbia into New Jersey and labored in a glass factory where they made glass jars in which to preserve food. They took the places of men who were needed to make powder for the army, and the glass plant would have shut down had it not been for the boys who worked faithfully, doing a man's job in a man's way.

Eighty-six Gary (Indiana) boys have already been awarded the Federal Bronze Badge for service rendered to the nation by working in the wonderful steel mills and munition factories in that city. Gary is further distinguished by being the home of Henry J. Cecil, the first Indiana boy to be honored with this war-service medal.

President Wilson Endorses Reserve

President Wilson, under date of April 15, 1917, said: "I call upon the able-bodied boys of the land to turn in hordes to the farms and make certain that no pains and no labor is lacking in this great matter."

On August twenty-first he referred to the Boys' Working Reserve in the following language: "Let me express the hope that the young men of the country not now permanently employed, may quickly enter the Boys' Working Reserve to fit themselves by training and study for good citizenship and productive service. In this way they can show themselves worthy of patriotic fathers who have fought for democracy in the past, sustain their patriotic brothers who are fighting for it to-day, and command the affectionate pride of the brave mothers who are silently bearing the burdens at home."

Ex-President Roosevelt Pledges Hearty Support

Ex-President Roosevelt says in a letter to the National Director: "I wish to express my hearty and unreserved support of what you are doing. You are now actually engaged in meeting the shortage of labor on the farm by the creation of the Working Reserve, to include the boys between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one who ordinarily would not be in productive labor, and who can be turned into workers on the farm. You have shown, and the farmer has been prompt to recognize the fact, that the strong, healthy boy is a tremendous help at this time, and that if his patriotism is appealed to, he will stick to the farm where the need is great, in spite of the offer of higher wages in the city. The training of boys to prepare for some essential industry where they can take the place of men called to the front is going to be of great benefit to the country.

"One of the great benefits you can confer is that of making a boy realize that he is part of Uncle Sam's team; that he is doing his share in this great war, that he holds his services in trust for the nation, and that although it is proper to

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

consider the question of material gain and the question of his own desires, yet that what he must most strongly consider at this time is where his services will do the most good to our people as a whole. I earnestly wish you every success in your wise and patriotic effort."

Governor Goodrich Appeals to Young Manhood

In a recent proclamation relating to the United States Boys' Working Reserve, Governor James P. Goodrich of Indiana said:.

"I appeal to the virile young manhood of Indiana with the thought that every American boy at work opposes a boy in Germany, and in all seriousness remind him that he is facing a man's job, the burdens, hardships and sacrifices of which will increase as the war lengthens.

"To the people of the State of Indiana, I most heartily recommend the work of this Reserve as a permanent contribution to our economic forces and express the desire *that the service to the state and nation rendered by these boys should be regarded by the public as just and useful and patriotic within the limits of the opportunity afforded, as the service rendered by the soldier in the trenches. In that spirit you should lend your cooperation."*

Enrollment—What it Means

Enrolling in the Reserve obligates a boy only so long as his parents or guardian are willing that he should remain in service. The parent's or guardian's written request is all that is required to secure his release from any duties to which he may have been assigned or his honorable discharge from the Reserve.

Boys Working For Their Parents. It is the policy of the Reserve to insist that boys who are working for their parents or guardians should remain where they are. It is not the intention of the Reserve to disturb boys already engaged in productive employment, but rather give to them such recognition in the award of the Federal Bronze Badge, as will stimulate them to more persistent effort. This is the sole reason why farmers' sons are urged to become members of the Reserve.

Enrollment of Boys Permanently Employed

(a) Boys permanently employed in "Essential Industries" are urged to enroll in order that they may feel that they are a part of the great agricultural or industrial army that will contribute so much toward the winning of the war. They are likewise urged to continue their present employment and when they properly qualify will be awarded the Federal Bronze Badge.

Definition: "Essential Industries" are defined as those industries which produce things which the nation needs in order to prosecute the war. For example: food, clothing, boots, shoes, coal, guns, ships, ammunition and all kinds of miscellaneous army and navy supplies.

(b) Boys permanently employed in "Non-Essential Industries" are urged to enroll in order that they may be advised and assisted by Reserve Directors in transferring their energy to "Essential Industries."

Definition: "Non-Essential Industries" are not easy to define without doing great injustice to certain lines of endeavor, which, while not contributing directly to the winning

of the war, still are a necessary part of the social order of things. Retail stores, the running of elevators, the routine work in various offices and the conduct of hotels must continue; however there are thousands of boys engaged in such employment who might be replaced very easily by girls, women or older men while they themselves engage in productive employment in "Essential Industries."

Enrollment of Schoolboys. Schoolboys who enroll will be

FEDERAL BRONZE BADGE AWARDED BY FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FOR FAITHFUL WORK

ENROLLMENT BUTTON

expected (not compelled) to devote their vacations to such work as the Reserve will provide. Should it become necessary to release them from school to perform emergency work, they will be given every opportunity to make up their studies, provided their scholarship at the time of such release justifies.

As soon as school is dismissed, enrollment in the Reserve will mean that those boys who do not voluntarily seek pro-

ductive employment either at home or elsewhere, will be expected to respond immediately to calls from Reserve Directors for productive employment in "Essential Industries."

Definition: "Emergency Work" is defined as that work which, because of its peculiar nature or because of the necessity of the moment, must be done immediately. For example: Taking advantage of seasonable weather for the planting of crops in the springtime, or the harvesting of perishable crops in the fall, such as tomatoes, apples, onions, potatoes, corn, etc.

Enrollment of College Men Under Twenty-one Years of Age. College men under military age are earnestly urged to enroll in the Reserve in order that complete and workable plans for the utilization of their labor may be prepared so that as soon as their school vacations begin, they can at once be intelligently placed in such productive work for which they are best fitted. In many cases leaders for agricultural training camps and farmers' service camps will be chosen from college men.

Eastern states report hundreds of college men have already been enrolled in the Reserve and their attitude is best expressed by one fellow, who says: "Why, this is just the thing that every college boy needs. Most of us when we get out of school in June have a vague idea of doing something somewhere, but owing to lack of intelligent leadership and distribution, most of us knock around all summer without accomplishing much of anything. Enrollment in the Reserve means a good job for us as soon as school is out, which enables us to help Uncle Sam win this war."

Non-Military Service. Enrollment in the Reserve is for the purpose of enlisting the boys between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one for supervised, paid, temporary em-

ployment in various lines of agriculture, industrial and commercial service of non-military nature.

How to Enroll

Take this book to your home and insist that your parents, or your guardian, read it carefully, or you read it to them in order that they may become thoroughly familiar with the plans and purpose of the United States Boys' Working Reserve.

Apply to your school superintendent, principal or teacher for an enrollment card and carefully answer every question asked thereon.

Parents' Consent. Have your parent, or guardian, sign this card in the space designated thereon, again calling attention to the fact that enrollment in the Reserve is for Non-Military Service, and that inasmuch as any boy must be immediately released upon written request of his parent, or guardian, he is still amenable to his parent's or guardian's control.

Physical Examination. If inconvenient to make, physical examination may be waived at the time of enrollment. However, before any boy engages in active employment on a farm or in an industry or before he leaves for an agricultural training camp, he should be thoroughly examined by a physician or a competent physical director in order to ascertain whether he possesses:

(a) Any constitutional weakness.
(b) Evidence of heart lesions that would unfit him for service.
(c) Evidence of tuberculosis. (Should examination show

lack of development or lung capacity, instruction should be given regarding regular habits, proper diet, fresh air and hygienic living.)

(d) Unsound teeth. (Advice should be given in regard to proper care of teeth and dental work, if needed.)

(e) Presence of contagious, infectious or communicable disease.

(f) Personal habits. (Uncleanliness is a physical as well as a sanitary sin. This should be emphasized in the examination.)

Oath of Service. After your card has been filled out and your parents or guardian have agreed, in writing, to your enrollment in the Reserve, return it to the enrolling officer in your school, who will administer to you the following oath of service:

UNITED STATES BOYS' WORKING RESERVE

I, ...do solemnly (swear or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties which I am about to assume.

(Signature of boy).....

Enrollment Button and Certificate. Having thus completed your enrollment it will be the duty of your Reserve Director or Enrolling Officer to fill out a duplicate pink enrolling card and mail to the Federal State Director, upon receipt of which there will be mailed to you an Enrollment Button and an Enrollment Certificate, bearing the Great Seal of the United States, on which your name is inscribed.

This Enrollment Certificate should be framed and hung upon the wall of your room at home to show that you are enrolled in this great patriotic organization of boys who will contribute so much toward winning this war.

The original yellow enrollment card should be mailed by your High School Director to the County Director of the Reserve in the County in which is located your school.

Service in the Reserve

Kinds of Service. The chief function of the Reserve is to supply boys for farms, but it is planned—when necessity so demands—to extend its scope into "Essential Industries" and vocational training.

Work on Farms. Next spring and summer boys will become engaged in agricultural service in various ways.

(a) Boys who live on farms will return to work for their parents, if needed, otherwise, they will be placed elsewhere.

(b) Boys who heretofore have had agricultural experience will be placed in farmers' homes, either singly or in pairs as necessity demands.

(c) An effort will be made to place boys who have had little or no training in farmers' service camps, from fifteen to twenty-five boys in each camp. Under competent leadership and direction, these boys will work on farms adjacent to the camps, taking their noon meal with the farmers and having their breakfast, supper and lodging in the camp itself. They will be given instruction by the camp director, who will also supervise their physical and moral welfare and see

that they receive just treatment at all times from their employers.

(d) On large farms donated for the purpose, plans are being made to organize concentration camps where as many as fifty boys or more will be assembled at a time for three weeks' intensive training in the rudiments of agriculture. They will also receive physical training and some setting-up exercises, instructions in discipline, conduct, etc., but while in this camp each boy will be expected to produce the equivalent of the food he consumes.

As soon as one group of boys has finished training, they will be placed in agricultural service, either living with the farmers or in farmers' service camps. Another group of fifty boys or more will replace them to receive similar training for three weeks and to continue the cultivation of the crops planted by the first group, and so on throughout the season.

Employment for boys who work on farms will be secured as near home as possible. However, a surplus supply of boys in one county will, with the consent of parents or guardian, be sent to such other county or counties where a deficiency exists, in order that the supply of agricultural labor all over the state may be equalized.

Industrial Employment in Essential Industries. A number of high schools are arranging their schedules so as to meet the demands of industries in their respective localities.

Vocational Training when so expanded as to meet the demands of the hour will aid materially in fitting such boys for effective service.

All boys are urged to take advantage of every opportunity for improving their worth and skill by enrolling in day or

Mowing Machine Driven by Reserve Boy

night school classes offering vocational training in productive work in which they are engaged or to which they are naturally adapted.

To Parents and Guardians

It is natural that you should wish to know before you consent to the enrollment of your boy in the United States Boys' Working Reserve, just what the Reserve is, and whether you should allow your boy to become one of its members.

The United States Boys' Working Reserve was organized under the United States Department of Labor for the purpose of forming a reservoir of boy labor from which the nation might draw in the present crisis. The Reserve is non-militaristic; it is, in fact, a working reserve of manpower for industries and farms. The service is not compulsory, and any boy may be withdrawn by his parents or guardian at any time. Its chief function has been to supply boys for the farms, but it is planned, when necessary, to extend its scope into "Essential Industries" and vocational training.

No Interference with Present Occupation. The Reserve believes that the boy in school should remain there, except when emergency demands that he be released for short periods of time to aid in spring planting or harvesting perishable crops in the fall. However, he should plan to devote his spare time and vacations to some useful employment where his country needs him. It is not the policy of the Reserve to take boys away from their present occupations, nor to disturb boys working for their parents, or interfere with their wage arrangements. However, such boys are

urged to join the Reserve in order that they may be eligible for the Federal Bronze Badge.

Boys' Welfare. Unless the Boys' Working Reserve can accomplish the purpose for which it is designed without injury to the boy himself, it will be of no benefit. Therefore, the Reserve will at all times endeavor to protect the boys' welfare. There are potential future leaders and statesmen among them, and if they become bad citizens, the nation must suffer irreparably. Therefore, the Reserve, through its various committees and agencies, will at all times be mindful of the physical, spiritual and material welfare of the boys, and will protect them from exploitation, overwork and bad housing conditions, and endeavor as far as possible to place each boy in an environment at least as good if not better than the one to which he has been accustomed in his own locality.

To the Farmer

How to Secure These Boys. Make application to the local Director of your County, to your County Agricultural Agent or to any school superintendent or high school principal, or write direct to the State Council of Defense, 83 State House, Indianapolis, setting forth:

Name ..... Post-office address ..... County ..... Township.....
Nearest railroad station.....Name of railroad.....Telephone.....
Nearest town.....I probably can use..... boy or boys, 16 to 21 years of age, whom I shall need.....(date). I am willing to pay.....dollars per week with board. I am willing to pay .....dollars per week without board.

Patriotic Obligation. While it is true that the increase in the production of crops on your farm will contribute to the country's welfare, still in the last analysis such increased production will add to your benefit and profit. Therefore, your federal government is asking you to make a patriotic contribution to your country by becoming the adviser, friend and patient instructor to the boys sent to you.

THE SERVICE FLAG

WILLIAM HERSCHELL IN *The Indianapolis News*

Dear little flag in the window there,
Hung with a tear and a woman's prayer;
Child of Old Glory, born with a star—
Oh, what a wonderful flag you are!

Blue is your star in its field of white,
Dipped in the red that was born of fight;
Born of the blood that our forebears shed
To raise your mother, The Flag, o'erhead.

And now you've come, in this frenzied day,
To speak from a window—to speak and say:
"I am the voice of a soldier-son
Gone to be gone till the victory's won.

"I am the flag of The Service, sir;
The flag of his mother—I speak for her
Who stands by my window and waits and fears,
But hides from the others her unwept tears.

"I am the flag of the wives who wait
For the safe return of a martial mate,
A mate gone forth where the war god thrives
To save from sacrifice other men's wives.

"I am the flag of the sweethearts true;
The often unthought of—the sisters, too.
I am the flag of a mother's son
And won't come down till the victory's won."

Dear little flag in the window there
Hung with a tear and a woman's prayer;
Child of Old Glory, born with a star—
Oh, what a wonderful flag you are!

NECESSITY FOR FOOD CONSERVATION

H. E. Barnard

Our Government is only what we, the people, make it and has only what we, the people, give it. A free government can not thrive without an active public spirit, a steadfast love of country, a genuine patriotism. In times like these, of stress and war, it is all important that we give freely of our talents, whatever they be. We can not all go into the trenches and fight for the flag: We can not all be "captains of industry" and direct the manufacture, transportation or distribution of munitions, supplies, foods and equipment—these things are of prime importance—but there is one thing, a vital necessity, which we can all do, and, while not spectacular, is of the very highest type of patriotism: that is the *Conservation of Foods.*

Allied Armies Dependent on Us for Sustenance. Never in all history has the need for saving been so great as now. For several years there has been a practical failure of staple crops throughout the whole world, until no surplus food remains. Millions of men in Europe who were formerly producers are now consumers, while millions of fertile acres in that wretched country can not be cultivated because of the war. The submarine infamy has destroyed immense quantities of food and made shipping hazardous on the seas. Transportation by rail is so paralyzed in many parts of the world that efficiency and dispatch are lost and great waste results. As a result of these, and many other things, our

Allies, who have always been large importers of foodstuffs, are now dependent on the United States for sustenance. They are our comrades in arms, helping us to win the war of freedom for the world, and it is our bounden duty to do everything possible to feed the Allied Army and the Allied people. It is an obligation we can not escape. Our own people and our own glorious army must be fed—fed first and fed well.

In some way nature has not been kind to us recently, late springs, droughts, hurricanes, hailstorms, early frosts, scalding heat and killing freezes have turned, in some sections, promising harvests into bitter failures. But despite all, we have enough and to spare. Not enough, however, to supply our desperate Allies unless we save—not unless we exercise the greatest kind of care. And unless we divide with them generously, black dismal starvation is in store for them and defeat and slavery for us.

Save Food or Suffer Defeat. This saving can not be effected in any haphazard kind of way. It can not be done by legislation, or edict, or rubbing Aladdin's lamp, or waving aloft a witch's wand. It must be done by teamwork. Only by cooperation, generous, whole-souled, active, patriotic cooperation. This cooperation must begin in the home and embrace every member of the home. It must extend to the production end, to the transportation end, to the selling and serving end of the whole food problem.

We have become proverbial wasters. We are known the world over because of our extravagance—and we should hang our heads in shame. Prosperity has made us wasteful and extravagant. Will war and distress bring us back to sanity and economy?

To save is a moral obligation and a virtue. Useless waste is a sin and, in wartime, unpatriotic and unpardonable.

Some authorities say that seven hundred million dollars are wasted annually in the kitchens of the United States. It is said that only one-fifth of our perishable foods reach the dinner table. With what we thoughtlessly waste and what we can thoughtfully save, we can feed our own people and feed our Allied friends and our Allied armies.

Remember this: *Food will be the deciding factor in this world war.*

What Conservation Is

Conservation means to preserve, maintain, protect; to save from loss or damage, or decay. It means to make what you have or can produce go as far as possible. These are the things we must do for the food supply of America.

Conserve and Produce—Not Produce and Consume. In other times, two phases, only, of the food question were generally considered—the production and consumption ends.

The production of foods will always be a question of intense interest. At this time of distress it is of vital moment, because it will tax the best thought and the liveliest energy on the part of all classes of our people, whether of farmers, stock raisers, dairymen, fruit growers, food manufacturers or the city householder in command of a back yard, to produce sufficient food to feed themselves and our Allies. To this end, the greatest care should be exercised in the selection of the seed, the preparation of the soil, the choice of fertilizers, the cultivation and the harvesting of cereals; the selection of meat-producing and milk-producing animals, their care and the care of the output, all the time working

with one object in view—to make the most food and the best foods possible with the least possible waste.

With the man-power reduced to the lowest reasonable unit, the food manufacturer should strive to the utmost to preserve, in edible form, every particle of wholesome food which comes to his factory, and do it under approved sanitary conditions. The city dweller and the townsman should endeavor to raise in their back lots as much and as many different vegetables as they can, for every pound, or gallon, or bushel he raises there for the family table means just that many less pounds, gallons and bushels he would otherwise buy on the open market—and thereby reduce the general supply by just that many pounds, and gallons and bushels.

Save in Transportation. There is one large item, however, in the food problem which has not been heretofore given the attention which its importance demands. That is the transportation cost. Here a very large saving can and should be made. Perishable fruits, berries and vegetables are shipped long distances, paying heavy express, package and commission charges, many times sustaining damage in shipping through careless handling or bad crating, and frequently made unsalable from delay and decay. Such stuff should always be sold, when practicable, at the nearest market to the point of production. This procedure would also tend, in some measure, to relieve the railroad congestion. The home market, in the long run, is the best market.

Carry Home What You Purchase. Another transportation cost, the delivery service, is an overhead expense, costly for the dealer and extravagant for the consumer. Millions of dollars are annually expended in this country for such service when the housewife could nearly always buy a better

article for less money when she goes in person to the market or corner grocery, makes her own choice and carries home her purchase. When the delivery is made by the grocer, the housewife must necessarily pay her part of the telephone cost, the automobile and wagon delivery cost, the solicitor's cost and numerous other items of cost, which are not inconsiderable. Save all this cost by going in person to the store, making your selections, paying the cash and carrying home the stuff.

Briefly stated, conservation is only another name for thrift; and thrift, or saving, rather than spending, should be made in this crisis, the social standard. The president wants that we should save, Hoover decrees it and the world needs it.

Save Wheat. The Allies must have two hundred million bushels of wheat. We have a surplus of less than ninety million bushels with which to supply that demand. We must supply the two hundred million bushels by using less wheat bread and more corn bread, less wheat cakes, and more corn muffins—more wheatless meals, substituting others cereals just as palatable and possibly more wholesome. This is conservation.

Save Meat. The Allies were always short on meat, but since the war began their meat animals have decreased by thirty-three million head, and at the same time their necessities have increased at an alarming rate. We can help to make up that necessity by eating less meat—and be the better, mentally, physically and financially for it. This is conservation.

Save Sugar. In this country each individual uses four ounces of sugar daily, while but one ounce is allowed daily to each individual of our Allies.

They don't have enough; we use too much. It will be true conservation for us to use less sugar in our coffee and tea, eat less candy, drink fewer soft drinks and leave off the icing from our cakes.

Save Fats. We are frightfully wasteful in our use and abuse of fats while the Old World is starving for fats. Conserve the animal fats by substituting the vegetable oils, olive oil, cottonseed oil, peanut oil and corn oil.

Eat Plenty but Without Waste. It is not conservation to starve ourselves in order to save. Eat plenty, but wisely, and without waste. Practise and preach the "gospel of the clean plate."

Food Will Be the Deciding Factor in the War.

How to Conserve Foods

In Buying
Food Is Wasted

Pay cash.
Carry home your purchases. Save delivery costs.
Buy by weight. The measure is little better than guessing.
Buy perishables to save staples.
Buy when prices are lowest.
Buy when vegetables are freshest.
Do not overstock—another form of extravagance.
Buy cheaper cuts of meat. Just as nutritious.
Buy bulk goods rather than package goods.
Do not buy more than can be cared for properly.
Do not be "finicky" or fanciful in buying.

In Preparation

Food Is Wasted

When poor judgment is exercised in its selection.
When it is not well prepared.
When the menu lacks the proper balance for nutrition.
When it is spoiled in cooking.
When too much is prepared.
When "left-overs" are not used.
When anything usable goes into the garbage can.
When leaves are not saved for garnishments, soups, etc.
When you overstock.
When food is not palatable.

In Serving

Food Is Wasted

When too large a portion is served.
When the menu is too seldom changed.
When too many courses are served.
When the dietary is not varied.
When the ration is not balanced.
When the meal is not attractive.
When the meal is improperly served.
When "good cheer" does not go with the meal.

What to Conserve

We should get the habit of saving in every way, but in this crisis it is a vital matter that we save especially our wheat, meat, fats and sugar.

How to Save Our Wheat

By eliminating waste in use of all bread and cereal products.

By eating more vegetables.

By using other cereals for making bread.
By stopping the return of "stale" bread.
By cutting the slices thinner.
By slicing no more than is eaten.
By using crumbs in puddings, etc.
By observing "wheatless" days.

If each one of the twenty million homes in the United States would save each day one slice of bread, it would mean a million pound loaves saved, equal to three hundred and sixty-five million loaves annually. More than that is wasted. It is a crime. Stop it.

How to Save Our Meat

Eat more poultry and eggs.
Eat more game in season.
Eat more fish.
Use more skim-milk.
Eat more milk and cottage cheese.
Eat more legumes (peas, beans, cow-peas, soy-beans, peanuts, etc.)
Eat more cereals (oats, rye, barley).
Eat more nuts (hickory, walnut, chestnut).
Eat more left-over meats in soup, with vegetables, cereals, etc.
Have "meatless" days.

We are the most lavish meat eaters in the world to-day. Nearly every one eats too much meat. Investigation discloses the fact that the present daily consumption of beef is three and six-tenths ounces per capita, and of pork, four and five-tenths ounces per capita, or of the two meats, eight

and one-tenth ounces. The government is asking us to reduce this total by one ounce, and, if possible, to further reduce one ounce more by substituting other foods, as indicated above.

If each one of the twenty million homes in the United States would reduce the consumption of meat one ounce daily it would mean a saving of one million two hundred and fifty thousand pounds of meat a day, or four hundred and sixty-five million pounds annually. Save two ounces daily and it will mean nearly a billion pounds for our Allies.

How to Save Our Sugar

Use less sugar with cereals.
Select recipes requiring less sugar.
Use sirups, as corn sirup, or glucose, in place of sugar.
Leave the "frosting" off the cake.
Use evaporated fruits more freely.
Honey is cheap and takes the place of sugar.
Sweeten with molasses and other sirups.
Maple sugar is a good sweetener.
Use sugar in coffee and tea less freely.
Leave no sugar in the cup.
Eat very little candy.

We use daily in this country, on an average, four ounces of sugar per capita. Our Allies in Europe are using one ounce, or less, daily. Mr. Hoover desires us to save an ounce a day. If we do this (and we can) it means a saving of six million two hundred and fifty thousand pounds every day in the year, or the enormous sum of two billion two hundred and eighty-one million two hundred and fifty thousand pounds annually.

A Well-Balanced Ration

A ration is the amount of food necessary to maintain the health of an individual for one day. The soldier requires a larger ration than the citizen because the soldier is doing harder work or leading a more strenuous life. A man doing hard labor requires more food or a larger ration, than the office man, and the average man requires more food than the average woman.

Foods are ignorantly wasted because the diet is not properly "balanced," as dietitians say. A well-balanced ration must include foods which supply the demands for growth and repair, maintenance of body functions and energy. It is possible for good food to be unsatisfactory in different ways. The combination should be made with reference to the needs of the body, but the selection of proper foods is not always easy. Price, preference for certain foods, and even the fact that hunger is satisfied after a meal, are not safe guides. The appetite should be educated. Tomatoes at ten cents apiece in winter are no more nutritious than they are at thirty cents a bushel in summer.

Foods, according to their properties, are usually classified as follows: Proteins, carbohydrates, fats, ash and water. Scientists have recently added another called "vitamines."

Proteins

Proteins are the most important of all the foods, being the class of substances containing nitrogen. They are valuable because they build up the tissues and repair the waste, and, to some degree, furnish energy. The foods having the highest protein content are cheese, legumes, meat, fish, eggs, milk and cereals.

Carbohydrates:

The carbohydrates are a class of vegetable foods composed of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen, and commonly referred to as starches and sugars. They are the source of energy. This class is most familiar in potatoes, rice, corn and other vegetables in the form of starch; and in cane, beets, milk and fruits, in the form of sugar.

Fats:

Fats are also composed of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen, and like carbohydrates, are "heat producing foods," but in a more concentrated form. Fats and oils are found in animal foods like meat, fish, eggs, milk, butter, cheese, and they also occur in fruits and vegetables.

Ash:

Ash usually occurs in foods as acids and salts in combination with organic substances. In the body it is found in the teeth and bones and appears, also, in the tissues, and, in solution, in the fluids. This food ingredient is essential in digestion, assimilation and all vital processes.

Water:

Water is essential to life and is largely taken into the body as a drink, although a considerable amount is taken with the food, most foods being composed of more than fifty per cent. of water. It softens the food, makes it easier to swallow, aids digestion, promotes circulation, distributes heat over the body, and, through perspiration, regulates the temperature of the body.

Vitamines:

Vitamines are elements of the food about which little is known, but which have recently been found to be essential food factors. They are called by McCollum, an eminent scientist, "Fat-Soluble A" and "Water-Soluble B" and are held by him to be necessary to growth. The most important of these little known substances is found in the fats of milk and egg yolk, and in other foods nature provides for feeding the young. This substance, "Fat-Soluble A," is sometimes called "growing body" because without it there is no growth. Children must have it in abundance. That is why milk, the normal food of the infant, is an absolutely necessary food. And after the milk-drinking age is over, children should have plenty of butter which is rich in "growing bodies."

Stunted, undersized children have not had enough milk, butter or eggs. Often a generous diet of these important foods will start rapid growth. No matter how scarce or high-priced food is, children must have these foods.

The other necessary food constituent, "Water Soluble B," is found in the leaves of plants. The cereals, like wheat or oats, are not perfect or complete foods for they lack this necessary substance. That is why the green vegetables like cabbage and spinach are such wholesome foods, and why, after a long winter without green foods, we crave the early greens in spring.

Calories:

Just as a foot is a unit of measure of length, a calorie is a standard unit of measure employed to determine the heat or energy generated by burning coal in a stove, or by digesting and assimilating food in the body. The amount of work

in the form of heat and energy in a pound of beef, or bread or sugar is expressed in terms of calories. The scientist thinks of calories as the amount of heat necessary to raise one pound of water four degrees Fahrenheit. If we could use hydrogen gas as a food to produce work just as it is used as a fuel to produce heat in the hydrogen blow-pipe, we would find it the most nutritious of all foods for it burns at the rate of sixteen thousand calories to the pound. The richest food is pure fat or oil, either animal or vegetable, and furnishes about four thousand two hundred twenty calories to the pound. Sugar develops one thousand eight hundred sixty calories to the pound, but water has no fuel value whatever. Between the high fuel value of the fats and oils at one end of our dietary and water at the other, all foods easily fall. Anything which is largely water is naturally low in food value. Tea and coffee, unless used with sugar and cream, and beef extracts, are practically without food value. No matter how much straight coffee is drunk, not an ounce of energy is developed.

I. Foods Rich in Protein

	Calories per pound of Edible Uncooked Material.
Beef, dried, lean.....	817
Beef, fresh, lean.....	709
Cheese, cottage	498
Cod, fresh, steaks.....	329
Cod, salt	473
Egg, whites	231

II. Foods Rich in Fat

	Calories per pound of Edible Uncooked Material.
Bacon	2,836
Butter	3,488
Cream, thick	1,727
Lard	4,082
Oleomargarine	3,410
Olive oil, corn or cottonseed oil	4,082
Salt pork	3,555
Suet	3,425
Walnuts, English	3,199

III. Foods Rich in Carbohydrates

	Calories per pound of Edible Uncooked Material.
Apples	285
Bananas	447
Corn starch	1,632
Dates	1,575
Honey	1,480
Molasses	1,301
Potatoes, white	378
Rice	1,591
Sugar, granulated	1,814
Tapioca	1,608

IV. Foods Rich in Both Protein and Fat

	Calories per pound of Edible Uncooked Material.
Almonds	2,936
Beef, fat	1,357
Cheese, American	1,994
Eggs	672
Egg yolks	1,643

Milk, whole	314
Peanut butter	2,741
Peanuts	2,487
Sardines	1,221

V. Foods Rich in Protein and Carbohydrates

	Calories per pound of Edible Uncooked Material.
Beans, dried	1,564
Bread	1,174
Buttermilk	162
Farina	1,641
Lentils	1,581
Macaroni	1,624
Milk, skim	166
Oatmeal	1,810
Oysters	222
Peas, dried	1,612

VI. Foods Rich in Cellulose and Water

	Calories per pound of Edible Uncooked Material.
Cabbage	143
Celery	84
Cucumber	79
Lettuce	87
Spinach	108
Squash	103
Tomatoes	103
Watermelon	137

True Test of Food Values

The early idea was that the heat of the body comes from the burning of the food and that the combustion takes place in the lungs. Then a later theory obtained to the effect that

the combustion takes place, not particularly in the lungs, but in all the tissues of the body, and most especially in the muscles. Following that came the theory that not alone the heat of the body, but all the work is done by the combustion of the food. Another equally short, and the last step, brings us to the strictly modern view that the food consumed in the body yields, in general, the same amount of heat and work as if it had been dried and burned under the boiler of a steam engine or exploded in the cylinder of a motor-car; with this difference, however, the steam engine has no power of renewing, strengthening, or developing itself, whereas the human body has that power.

The conclusion of the whole matter, then, is this: *The true test of food value is its fuel value.*

Daily Food Requirements in Calories

Below is given a table, by Rubner, showing the number of heat units, or calories, necessary for the daily food supply for persons of different body weights.

Daily Food Requirements for Persons at Light Work
Rubner Standard

Body Weight in Pounds.	Calories of Food Per Day.
20	680
30	890
40	1,075
50	1,250
60	1,410
70	1,565
80	1,710
90	1,855

100	1,985
110	2,115
120	2,240
130	2,370
140	2,485
150	2,600
160	2,705
170	2,835
180	2,910
190	3,015

For farmers or mechanics, at moderately hard work, add five hundred calories. For very heavy work add one thousand calories.

The table on pages 94 and 95 will be of value to all who desire to regulate their diet on a basis of fuel value, and that is the only true or accurate way to use food.

It is as important to know the relative food values of different foods as the value of inches, or ounces, or dimes.

Some Scattering Suggestions and Pointed Paragraphs

1. Enough is better than a feast.
2. Milk is the universal food and the cheapest.
3. The danger of a strictly vegetable diet is the shortage of fats.
4. Don't fatten your garbage can with good food.
5. Starvation rations are not economy. We must eat plenty, but wisely and well.
6. Do you know that stale bread has more "heat units" than fresh bread, if not so palatable?
7. Oleomargarine is a clean, wholesome product and a good substitute for butter.

8. A child's food should be easier to digest than an adult's, and it should be more nutritious.
9. Proteins, on a bountiful table, will generally add up two or three times as much as is needed.
10. Milk is about eighty-five per cent. water and with that it is the cheapest and best food you can buy for the money it costs.
11. Cold storage eggs are wholesome—if they were wholesome when they went into storage.
12. Have at least one wheatless meal a day, and several meatless meals a week.
13. The starches and sugars in our food differ only slightly from each other. Starch is changed to sugar easily and quickly.
14. If you cut the bread on the table as it is eaten and do not slice up a plate full in the kitchen, you can easily save a pound of bread per week in your family. If every family would do this we will be able to send abroad not less than twenty million bushels more of wheat per year.

The most desirable fats are the uncooked fats with a low melting point, like olive oil, cream, butter, the yolk of eggs, nuts and cod-liver oil.

The most nutritious of the foodstuffs are hardest to digest, and the most difficult to manage wisely in the daily food supply.

All the water we drink in a year does not add a single calorie to our diet, yet we die more promptly for lack of water than from lack of all nutritious foodstuffs combined. So of mineral salts, without which we die of starvation.

Carry your provisions home—after you have made your own selection—and save money.

Fuel Value of Food Materials in Terms of Common Measures

Material	Measure	Weight Ounces	Distribution of Calories: Protein	Fat	Carbo-hydrates	Total Calories
Almonds, chopped	1 cup	3	76	446	63	585
Apples, dried	1 cup	3	5	17	225	247
Apricots, dried	1 lb.	16	85	41	1,134	1,260
Barley flour	1 tbsp.	3/5	5	2	50	57
Beans, navy, dried	1 cup	7	179	32	473	684
Beans, lima, dried	1 cup	5½	112	21	408	541
Bran	1 cup	2½	31	13	174	218
Bread, soft	1 cup	2	21	6	120	147
Bread, stale	1 cup	3	34	11	194	239
Butter	1 tbsp.	½	.....	109	.....	109
Butter	1 cup	8	8	1,736	.....	1,744
Butter	1 lb.	16	16	3,472	.....	3,488
Cheese, American, dry	1 cup	2	65	183	1	249
Cheese, American, fresh	1 cup	4	130	366	2	498
Cocoa	1 cup	4½	110	332	192	634
Condensed (sweetened)	1 cup	11	110	232	675	1,017
Corn, canned	1 cup	9	29	28	198	255
Corn, fresh	1 cup	7	25	20	157	202
Cornmeal	1 cup	5	52	24	428	504
Corn starch	1 cup	1/3	.....	.....	34	34
Cream, thick	1 cup	7¾	19	791	26	836
Cream, thin	1 cup	8	25	377	40	440
Crisco	1 cup	6 1/3	.....	1,575	.....	1,575
Currants, dried	1 cup	5 1/3	15	24	463	502
Dates, stoned	1 cup	6 1/5	15	44	549	608
Egg, whole (in shell)	1 egg	2½	25	45	.....	70
Farina	1 cup	6	75	21	519	615

Figs, chopped	1 cup	16	78	13	1,346	1,437
Flour, buckwheat	1 cup	5½	40	17	486	543
Flour, graham	1 cup	5	75	28	405	508
Flour, rice	1 cup	8½	85	127	655	867
Flour, rye	1 cup	5	38	12	446	496
Flour, wheat, sifted	1 cup	4	50	10	335	395
Hominy grits, cooked	1 cup	9	13	2	126	141
Lard	1 cup	8	.....	1,914	.....	1,914
Macaroni, cooked	1 cup	5 1/5	15	2	83	100
Milk, skim	1 cup	8½	32	7	49	88
Milk, whole	1 cup	8½	34	88	48	170
Molasses, cane	1 cup	12	33	.....	943	976
Oatmeal	1 cup	5½	107	105	424	636
Oleomargarine	1 cup	7	10	1,482	.....	1,492
Olive oil	1 tbsp.	2/5	.....	100	.....	100
Peanuts, chopped	1 cup	3 7/10	108	365	102	575
Peas, canned	1 cup	6	35	4	95	134
Pineapple, canned, grated	1 cup	8½	4	15	350	369
Pumpkin, cooked	1 cup	6½	7	4	59	70
Raisins	1 cup	5	15	42	432	489
Rhubarb, fresh	1 cup	4	3	7	16	26
Rice, steamed	1 cup	5 1/3	11	1	115	127
Squash, cooked	1 cup	7¾	8	10	92	110
Suet	1 cup	3½	19	730	.....	749
Sugar, brown	1 cup	5 4/5	.....	.....	625	625
Sugar, granulated	1 cup	7 2/5	.....	.....	840	840
Sugar, powdered	1 cup	6	.....	.....	672	672
Tapioca	1 cup	6½	3	2	635	640
Tomatoes, canned	1 cup	9	12	5	40	57
Turnips, one-half inch cubes	1 cup	4¾	6	2	44	52
Walnuts, English	1 cup	3	63	493	44	600
Wheat, flaked	1 cup	3	46	10	253	309

Under "growth-deterants" might be listed overeating, undereating, poor foods, unbalanced rations, highly seasoned foods, poorly cooked foods.

Bulk goods are cheaper than package goods—and can be handled in a sanitary manner. Ask your grocer.

Potatoes, "with the jackets on," are wholesome—more so than with the jackets off.

Skim-milk is very nutritious.

Careless paring of potatoes and fruits often wastes twenty per cent., or more, of their food material.

Learn how to buy the most foods with your money—and how to make the most of the foods you buy with your money.

Use cereals freely.

Can, cure, preserve, pickle, dry, salt down, store—any way to conserve foodstuffs from a time of plenty to a time of scarcity—from a season when they are cheapest to a season when they are dearest.

The soy-bean is good food, and cheap. Learn to eat the food you "don't like." It may be better for you. Learn to cook properly all kinds of staple foods and to serve them in a variety of ways.

Use more cheese.

It will take "team work" to make conservation count.

We can feed the armies of all the Allies by saving what we waste.

Cornmeal griddle cakes or waffles and muffins, Indian pudding, fried hominy and oatmeal muffins are appetizing. And their use will help to conserve the wheat.

In the olden times, when boys and girls grew up strong and healthy, and ready for any task, ninety per cent. of

them were "raised" on mush and milk. It is still a very good diet, and will help to conserve the wheat.

The cost of an article does not always indicate its value. A fruit or vegetable out of season is much more expensive than one in season, but it is no more nutritious.

Keep milk continually clean, cool and covered.

Cottage cheese is richer in proteins than most meats and is very much cheaper. It is a body builder and energy producer.

Cornbread makes good "roughage" and is good enough for anybody to eat.

Learn the different cuts of meats.

Satisfactory substitutes for lean meat can be found in eggs, cheese, cereals, nuts, beans and peas. There is no ground, either in theory or practise, for eating meat more than once a day.

Bread and butter come very close to a perfectly balanced meal.

It sounds queer—but an ocean greyhound and a lap-dog, an automobile and the chauffeur are all machines using about the same kind of fuel.

A well-fed body has power to resist heat and cold, disease and weariness not possessed by an underfed body.

Don't be "finicky" about what you eat.

A poor refrigerator, or a good refrigerator badly kept, spoils much good food.

Free Bulletins—for You

There are many bulletins published by the general government which will be of special help in food conservation work. These may be had, free of cost, by addressing the

Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Here is a partial list of *Farmers' Bulletins*. Order by number:

34. Meats; composition and cooking.
121. Beans, peas, etc., as food.
139. Emmer; grain for semi-arid regions.
142. Principles of nutrition and nutritive value of food.
203. Canned fruit, preserves and jellies.
232. Okra; its culture and uses.
256. Preparation of vegetables for the table.
270. Conveniences for the farm home.
293. Use of fruit as food.
295. Potatoes and other root crops as food.
298. Food value of corn and corn products.
375. Care of food in the home.
391. Economical use of meat in the home.
413. Care of milk and its use in the home.
414. Corn cultivation.
487. Cheese, economical uses in the diet.
526. Mutton, and its value in the diet.
535. Sugar and its value as food.
559. Use of corn, kafir, and cow-peas in the home.
565. Cornmeal as a food; ways of using it.
607. The farm kitchen as a workshop.
653. Honey, and its use in the home.
712. School lunches.
717. Food for young children.
771. Home-made fireless cookers and their use.
807. Bread and bread making.
808. How to select foods. I. What the body needs.
817. How to select food. II. Cereal foods.
837. How to select food. III. Protein (in press).
841. Drying fruits and vegetables in the home.

THE CAROL OF LIBERTY-CLAN

WALTER S. GREENOUGH, in *The Indianapolis News*

Soldier of Somewhere—hail to you, man!
Born in the manger of Liberty-clan!
Strength to your arm, lad! bend you the bow,
That shall strike terror to heart in the foe!
Strong be your soul, lad—mighty your heart!
You, that shall finish—and you that shall start.
Soldier of Somewhere—hail to you, man!
Nursed in the bosom of Liberty-clan!

Soldier of Somewhere—hail to you, man!
Schooled in the temples of Liberty-clan!
Stout be your spirit, lad—straight be your aim!
Bear you the burden, lad, into the flame!
Sturdy your fight, lad—you that have known
Fruits of the seeds that your fathers have sown.
Soldier of Somewhere—hail to you, man!
Nurtured—'til now—in the Liberty-clan!

Soldier of Somewhere—hail to you, man!
Fraught with the prayers of the Liberty-clan!
Stand to the front, lad—more are behind!
Be you the first, lad—such is your kind!
Strike from the brain, lad—you, with a soul!
Play the game fair, lad—clean—to the goal!
Soldier of Somewhere—hail to you, man!
Guard you the Christ-child of Liberty-clan!

FOOD PRODUCTION

George I. Christie, Purdue University

The United States occupies the most important agricultural position among the countries of the world to-day. Our country produces three-fourths of the world's corn crop, one-fifth of the wheat, one-eighth of the barley, one-fourth of the oats, one-fifteenth of the rye, one-sixteenth of the potatoes, three-fifths of the cotton, one-fourth of the hop, and one-tenth of the sugar. The United States ranks first in the production of corn, wheat, oats, cotton, tobacco and hops; second for barley and flax, fourth for sugar, and fifth for rye and potatoes.

Since the beginning of the European war the United States has exported large quantities of foodstuffs, with the result that the country is now confronted with a food shortage. The United States in 1915 produced ten bushels of wheat per capita; in 1916 six bushels per capita. Furthermore, in 1916 two and one-half bushels per capita were exported. This means then that the country has drawn heavily on the reserve supply of wheat with the result that the surplus of the world has been reduced to a point lower than that of many years. The Argentine crop was practically a failure. The British government has taken an option on all surplus of the 1917 crop of Canada. The Australian crop is far too remote to affect the situation. This nation requires about six hundred million bushels of wheat for its own use. The 1917 wheat crop is estimated at six hundred and fifty million bushels. Therefore, this country will have

little food to give to other nations unless something is done in a very effective way.

Our country made three pledges to the Allies at the declaration of war. The first was to supply money. Congress came together immediately and passed an appropriation of seven billion dollars, perhaps the largest single appropriation ever made in any country in the world. The second pledge was to furnish men to help fight the cause, and Congress passed the selective conscription act, providing for one of the largest armies of the world. The pledge for men and money was made good. The other pledge was to supply food. But there is some question on this point. Figuring our exports and imports side by side, we consumed in 1916, ninety-nine per cent. of all the foodstuffs produced. Obviously the food problem is a serious one.

In 1914 when the war opened Germany had twenty-five million hogs on her farms. Thinking the war of short duration she began slaughtering her live stock and in 1915 the number was reduced to sixteen million; in 1916 to twelve million. Now they are attempting to turn the tide, and this year they have on the farms close to fifteen million head.

The German nation after forty years of military training is having her eyes opened to the fact that she stands or falls not through her military machine, but through her agriculture. Agriculture stands back of victory. This conflict is not for a couple of months, but there is every reason to believe it is going to last from two to three years. All plans being made in Washington contemplate a five-year conflict. But should the war stop to-morrow the United States and the countries across the water would have to be fed. Consequently this country must furnish a large supply of food.

The food situation, therefore, should be planned on the

basis of from three to five years. With over four million men prisoners, over fifteen million men incapacitated, combined with the number under arms, one can readily understand that the producing power of the soils of Germany, England, France and Belgium, because of the removal of these forces and the destruction of the soil, has been depreciated. It will be years and years before they can overcome this handicap. In view of this fact the agriculture of America has a wonderful part to play in the world for years to come.

In order not to decrease the production the United States must profit by the experiences of the Allies and not draw too heavily on the farm labor supply. In Canada they have enlisted four hundred thousand young men. Two out of every three have come off the farms, with the result that a terrific drain has been made on the man power of the farms, which has further resulted in making a material decrease in her agricultural production.

President Wilson has said: "Upon the farms of this country, therefore, in a large measure, rests the fate of the war and the fate of the nations. May the nation not count upon them to omit no step that will increase the production of their land or that will bring about the most effectual co-operation in the sale and distribution of their products."

The present situation can be met only by every man, woman and child doing his or her best. The farmer, of course, will cultivate the larger acreage and will be called upon to supply the surplus. On the other hand, every family in the city and country can produce in back-yard gardens and vacant lots a large amount of foodstuffs for home use and thus allow a larger share of the farm products to be used for army purposes and the starving nations of Europe.

Each man should grow the crops he knows how to grow best and for which his soil is best suited. For instance, it is a mistake to plant potatoes on a heavy, poor soil when beans would give much greater returns. With any crop the soil should be well manured and fertilized, and placed in the best tilth. The crop increase will more than pay for the labor and expense.

Tile drainage also does much to prepare land for the growing of clover, alfalfa and other legumes. The development of bacteria on the roots of legumes requires that the soil must be warm and well aerated. The tile drain takes from the land only surplus water—water which we call surplus or free because it is not held by the soil particles.

Lime for Sour Soils

Do clover and alfalfa fail because of poor seed or because of acid soils? This question is prominently before Indiana farmers, because the failure of the crops has become the rule in many communities. Comparatively few men have learned that while it is important to have pure and germinable seed, yet clover and alfalfa failures are often due to a lack of lime in the soils.

The successful growth of clover, alfalfa and other legumes depends upon the presence in large numbers of nodules on the roots of the plants. These nodules which are the results of bacterial growth will not develop in acid soils. It is therefore necessary to have the seed bed sweet, which can be had only through the presence of sufficient lime to neutralize all free acid.

Better farming associations which county agents have helped to organize are becoming increasingly important as

factors in crop and live stock improvement, since the war has made such improvement a vital necessity. These associations include all persons interested in agriculture and country life development, the county agent acting as their paid executives. In addition, there are township organizations in many counties which have charge of affairs that are of interest particularly to people of small communities.

About one hundred and fifty farmers in each county are actively engaged in work on one or more of the committees of the county associations, conducting the projects and demonstrations which the associations are forwarding, with the purpose of securing readily applicable information. In one county, groups of men in different sections who compose the committee on lime, have ordered carloads of lime and will report the results of their applications to the county organization. Similar committees on live stock, corn, wheat, canning, gardening, dairying and other subjects, are at work making available to the entire county the result of their efforts. Everywhere quick action has called attention to the position of county leadership that county agents are filling.

During the past season some Indiana farmers grew more than fifty bushels of wheat per acre. Large numbers had a yield of thirty to forty bushels per acre, yet the average of the state is about nineteen bushels. The large yields are the result of well drained and fertilized soils; well prepared seed beds and the use of the best varieties of wheat and the treatment of the seed to eliminate smut and diseases. All of this can be done by thousands of farmers in the state and materially increase the yield.

With the fixing of prices comes a necessity for knowing more definitely the cost of production. Farmers have given

little attention to this item. At this time, however, it is all important. The United States Department of Agriculture states that it costs $1.71 to produce a bushel of wheat. The price fixed at the terminal markets is $2.20. With good yields this profit should be sufficient. With minimum yields the total net profit to the farmer will be small. The problem then is to increase the yield per acre or lower the cost of production.

The average yield of corn in Indiana is approximately forty bushels per acre. Good land produces sixty to seventy and eighty bushels per acre. The low average is due to poor soil and poor seed. The soil can be remedied by drainage, rotation of crops, fertilization, and proper cultivation, and the seed improved by field selection, testing and the choice of better varieties.

In the production of beef some feeders require thirteen to fifteen pounds of corn to produce a pound of beef, while others use only eight to ten. The difference and saving are due to the ration used, the care in feeding and the selection of the cattle. This difference in cost of production means many times the difference between profit and loss. But greater still is the opportunity to get a larger number of pounds of meat from the same amount of corn where the better methods are used.

Why should Indiana soils be sour especially in districts where there is limestone rock near the surface is a question asked by many people. Many soils are sour as a result of poor drainage. Free water standing in the soil has favored conditions which hasten fermentation and the development of acids. Lime has leached out from many soils. The amount of lime removed annually from Indiana soils is enormous. Each cubic mile of water flowing into the sea

contains three hundred thousand tons of limestone. Careful investigation shows that the average loss of lime per acre per year in ordinary soils amounts to approximately three hundred pounds. A ton of clover hay contains about sixty-eight pounds of lime while a ton of alfalfa contains about seventy-five pounds. On this basis four tons of alfalfa per acre per year would remove three hundred pounds of lime. In addition to this, three hundred pounds of lime have been lost by leaching. During a period of four years this loss will amount to two thousand four hundred pounds per acre. Four average clover crops of one and one-half tons per acre would remove one thousand five hundred pounds of lime. This shows the enormous drain that is constantly being made on the lime content of our Indiana soils and the necessity of maintaining an abundant supply of this element at all times for the successful production of leguminous crops.

There are various ways of determining when soils are acid and in need of lime. Clover failures that can not be accounted for by unfavorable weather; a bad physical condition of the soil, or lack of plant food, is usually a sign that the soil is acid and in need of liming. The presence of red sorrel is considered an indication of a sour soil. If a moist ball of the soil turns blue litmus paper pink, the use of lime would give good results.

Farm Manures

In European countries it is said that the success of a farmer is measured by the size of the "manure pile." These people know that farm manure is necessary if the best results are to be secured from their soils. While commercial

fertilizers are used in large quantities, yet it is poor economy to waste the farm manure and replace the same with expensive commercial plant food. The good farmer saves as carefully as possible all of the stable manure and applies it to the soil in a judicious manner.

The American farmer can learn much from the older countries on the conservation of farm manure. Too little attention has been given to the subject by our people. It is a common sight to see manure dumped into ravines or abandoned pits, while some people are guilty of burning manure to get rid of it.

A more common, yet undesirable, practise is that of leaving manure in the open yards to leach and heat. Many tons of valuable plant food are carried away through drainage and are lost to the farm forever. In Indiana the annual loss in value of farm manures exceeds fifteen million dollars because of improper methods of conservation.

Indiana farmers spend each year more than three million five hundred thousand dollars for commercial fertilizers. A large part of this expenditure could be saved if care and attention were given to the preservation and utilization of the farm manures.

Losses from manure can be reduced by feeding cattle under sheds with a small yard adjoining. Concrete floors should be used wherever possible. It is also desirable to use sufficient bedding to absorb all liquid manure. In the case of dairy cows, horses and other stock kept in stalls and stables, the manure should be placed under cover until it can be hauled or when possible placed in the manure spreader and taken immediately to the field. A manure pit easily constructed with cement is practical and profitable since it aids in saving all the liquid and leachings.

In all cases it is advisable to get the manure on the land as quickly as possible. It is much better to have the leaching take place on the soil than in the barnyard.

The Corn Crop

That "Corn is King" in Indiana agriculture there can be no doubt. The 1917 corn crop is valued at more than two hundred and fifty million dollars. This far exceeds the value of any of our other agricultural products. In 1917 approximately five million acres were planted in corn, yielding close to forty bushels per acre, resulting in a total production of about two hundred and six million bushels. A crop which yields so bountifully necessarily removes from the soil large quantities of plant food. The fertility of the soil must be maintained if successful corn production is to continue. The Experiment Station of Purdue University believes that a marked improvement in both yield and quality of corn is easily possible.

Large crops of corn are grown on soils which are well drained, in a good physical condition and which hold in available form large supplies of plant food. It is important, therefore, that Indiana farmers give special attention to methods of handling their land so that it may be in the best possible condition for the production of maximum crops.

Seventy-five bushels of corn remove from the soil seventy-three pounds of nitrogen, twenty-nine pounds of phosphoric acid and twenty-four pounds of potash. The amount of available plant food in the soil is limited. The supply of nitrogen is reduced very rapidly through the crops and through leaching unless replenished by means of legumes or directly through commercial fertilizers. Many Indiana soils

are so low in available phosphorous content that it is necessary to apply this element through acid phosphate, bone meal, or some other similar medium. Potash is lacking in the muck soils of northern Indiana, but in most other types is present in good quantities. However, every effort must be made by farmers to return as much as possible of the plant food removed in the crops.

The present yield of corn in the corn belt is not satisfactory. Abundant evidence is at hand to show that the yield can be materially increased without greatly increasing the cost of production. Such an increase in production means a lower cost per bushel, which in turn means a larger net profit to the farmers.

The cost of producing an acre of corn in Indiana in 1915 according to figures obtained from more than one thousand farmers is as follows:

Plowing	$ 1.39
Harrowing, etc	.63
Fertilizer	1.50
Seed	.40
Planting	.32
Cultivation	1.84
Harvesting	1.41
Rent	6.00
Total	$13.49

The average yield per acre for ten years is 37.1 bushels, which makes the cost of producing a bushel of corn in Indiana, 36.4 cents. This may be reduced since many farmers produce corn at a cost of 17 to 25 cents per bushel. This was demonstrated in a state-wide corn growing contest conducted in Indiana during the season of 1915, when 408 men

in twenty-three counties kept accurate records on the cost of producing corn. Each two-horse load of manure was valued at $2 per load and commercial fertilizer was valued at cost; however, only one-half of either was charged to the corn crop. Labor of each man was valued at 20 cents per hour and labor of man and team was valued at 35 cents per hour, while 3 cents per bushel was charged for harvesting. Rent was fixed at an arbitrary figure of $6 per acre. On this schedule for expenses the following table shows the relation between yield and cost of production:

Relation Between Yield and Cost

Yield per Acre, Bus.	No. in Class.	Cost per Acre.	Cost per Bushel.
30-40	4	$12.75	34.8 cents
40-50	19	12.48	27.5 "
50-60	103	13.53	23.9 "
60-70	127	14.49	22.2 "
70-80	100	14.63	19.5 "
80-90	42	14.79	17.6 "
Over 90	10	15.43	16.5 "

The cost of producing a thirty to forty bushel crop was $12.75 while the ninety-bushel crop cost was $15.43. It will be noted that the cost of producing an acre of corn is approximately the same whether the grower produces thirty bushels or whether he produces ninety bushels. When the cost per bushel is determined, the table above shows that the more bushels that are grown per acre, the lower is the cost. This is what might readily be expected since the cost of growing a ninety-bushel crop up to the time of harvesting will be practically the same as the cost of growing a thirty-

bushel crop. The difference comes in harvesting. It will cost $1.80 per acre more to harvest the ninety-bushel crop, but the crop is worth $36 more when corn sells at 60 cents per bushel. The high yields then are not only more profitable because of a larger total value, but because there is a greater net profit on each bushel produced.

As the corn acreage of Indiana is above the average and labor is scarce, the harrow and weeder should be used more extensively than usual for early cultivation of corn, unless the surface has been beaten down by rains. Weeds are easily killed while small and a harrow will kill weeds almost as well as a cultivator at this state and at the same time cover from two to three times as much land per man and per horse in a day. Since the killing of weeds is the principal object of cultivation, and a heavy rain may give them a start that can never be overcome, the importance of getting over the entire field when they are just starting, is seen to be very great. The harrow can frequently be used until the corn is six inches high without breaking the stalks, especially if a few of the harrow teeth are removed, the remainder slanted well back and the teams handled carefully.

Improvement of Corn Through Selection and Breeding

Under average methods of seed selection and field conditions there is from year to year more or less deterioration in all varieties of corn. Through the mixing caused by "stray" pollen of other varieties and careless selection of the seed the varieties lose in quality, producing power and other valuable characteristics. This "running out" of corn, as it is termed by many, makes it necessary to secure a new supply of seed every few years—a practise which is respon-

sible in a large measure for the unsatisfactory condition of the corn at the present time.

Investigators who have studied the matter in a practical way advocate that as far as is practicable every farmer should grow seed corn for his own use; also that methods should be employed in selecting, planting, cultivating, harvesting and storing that will give seed of the highest quality and strongest vitality—methods that will aim, not only to maintain the desirable characteristics of a variety, but those that will improve the variety from year to year.

The selection of high yielding ears of corn is not altogether a simple matter for the corn grower. It is difficult to keep corn strains pure because of the promiscuous cross-pollination. This is hard to prevent except by painstaking efforts and much time and labor spent in detasseling. There are a number of farmers in Indiana, however, who have been selecting their foundation stock for seed by the ear-row method. By this method a number of well typed, carefully selected ears are chosen and one-half of the ears is planted in individual rows. Instead of planting the entire ear one-half of it is saved on the cob, labeled and put away for use the next year, if the results prove that it is desirable. The corn is all planted in adjoining rows on uniform soil and each ear-row is harvested separately and yields determined.

The corn which has been saved of the ten or fifteen high yielding ears is then used the next year as seed for a special breeding plot. From this plot seed is secured for a larger crop and eventually for the entire crop. Work carried on by investigators shows that increases of from five to fifteen bushels per acre may be expected from careful breeding of corn by this method.

SCHOOLS THAT TEST SEED CORN ARE DOING REAL WAR SERVICE

Freeing Oats from Smut

Indiana farmers sow annually more than one million seven hundred and fifty thousand acres of oats. In recent years oat smut has attacked the crop, causing an annual loss conservatively estimated at three million bushels. Valuing these oats at forty cents per bushel the loss amounts to one million two hundred thousand dollars. This loss can be largely prevented if proper treatment is given to the seed.

Alfalfa

Alfalfa should not displace clover on the farm. Clover is necessary in a well-planned rotation and should be retained. The growing of alfalfa to supply hay for the live stock will allow the clover to be used in a larger way for soil improvement purposes. For the reason that alfalfa usually stands from six to ten years it can not be given a place in the regular rotation. It is necessary to have a piece of land apart from the regularly rotated fields, so that it will not interfere in any way.

The land selected for alfalfa should be well drained. The long tap roots of this crop require that the water level be low. When the water level stands close to the surface of the soil, the development of the plants is interfered with and injuring from heaving during the winter is likely to result. Further, the success of alfalfa is dependent upon the development of bacteria upon the roots. These organisms will not flourish in a soil that is cold and which does not permit a free circulation of air. The bacteria are called upon to extract large amounts of nitrogen from the air as it circulates through the soil. They develop best in soils which are warm,

moist (not wet) and which are supplied with plenty of air and free from acidity.

Under our conditions in Indiana, therefore, it is felt that some form of artificial inoculation is desired. Fields may be inoculated by sowing two hundred or three hundred pounds of soil per acre, from some field or plot which has grown alfalfa or sweet clover successfully.

The failure of bacteria to develop in many soils is due to the presence of acidity. In order to supply conditions necessary for the best development of leguminous plants and the desirable forms of bacteria, this acidity must be neutralized. For this purpose, lime can be used to advantage. Lime is also necessary for the reason that alfalfa removes in each ton of hay 86.2 pounds of lime.

Alfalfa Supplies Protein. Farmers of the Central West, where milk, pork, beef and mutton are being produced in an extensive way, are demanding a farm crop that will furnish large quantities of protein at a low cost. Commercial feeding stuffs, such as bran, cottonseed meal, linseed meal, gluten feed, etc., that contain large quantities of protein, are very expensive and are not fed by the average farmer at any large profit. Alfalfa meets these demands in a most satisfactory way.

Alfalfa contains 11 per cent. digestible protein, while red clover hay contains 6.8 per cent., timothy hay 2.8 per cent. and wheat bran 12.3 per cent.

The Potato Crop

Unusual interest has been shown by all classes of people in the production of potatoes. The extraordinary demand has caused them to realize more than ever before the impor-

tant place potatoes occupy in the daily menu. High prices have emphasized the dependence placed upon this article of food and the real shortage in production. Since the declaration of war a concerted effort has been made to plant back yards, vacant lots, as well as larger acreage on the farms with potatoes.

The Farm Orchard

In the campaign for a greater food production in Indiana the farm orchard should receive attention. Apples are no longer considered a luxury but a necessary and important food. The practise of preserving, canning, evaporating and drying apples makes it possible to have this fruit throughout the whole year. The apple trees, too, occupy good land which should show some profitable returns at this time when every acre is called upon to do its share.

Pasture Crops for Hogs

Pastures have proved profitable in the production of pork. Demonstrations show that gains on hogs, made with pasture crops are made at twenty to thirty per cent. less cost than gains produced largely with grain alone. The increased exercise, the succulent feed and the supply of protein, the bone and muscle producer, offered by good pastures are all conducive to the good health and rapid growth of young pigs.

Rape is one of the most satisfactory crops for early hog pasture when clover is not available. It closely resembles cabbage in appearance and manner of growth, except that it does not produce a head. It has large, coarse, succulent

One Effective Way of Destroying the Nation's Enemies

leaves and ordinarily grows from twenty to thirty inches tall. It is a cool weather plant and can be sown early in the spring,—as soon as there is no further danger of severe frost. It will endure a pretty severe frost in the fall without injury and may be used for pasture late in the fall, provided the hogs are kept off when it is frozen. It is usually killed by such winters as we have in Indiana.

The cow-pea is a legume producing much forage and considerable grain. It requires about ninety days from the time it is planted until it is developed sufficiently for pasturing. However, varieties differ in this respect, and late plantings develop more quickly than early plantings. It is ready to pasture when the first pods shows signs of ripening.

The Silo

More than thirty thousand silos are in use at this time on Indiana farms. This number is increasing at the rate of more than five thousand each year. Perhaps this is the best proof that the silo has demonstrated its value and that it is a necessity on every live-stock farm.

No dairy farm equipment is complete without a silo. In fact, there should be at least one silo for winter feeding and one of a smaller diameter for summer feeding. Good corn silage is palatable, succulent, bulky, beneficial to the digestive tract and economical. These important characteristics make silage essential to the largest and most economical flow of milk.

Experiments carried on by experiment stations demonstrate that silage is superior to corn fodder for dairy cows. Cows receiving silage in the ration produced thirteen per cent. more milk than cows receiving corn fodder.

Reserve Boy Helping Win the War

Reasons why every farmer who keeps live stock should have a silo:

1. The silo preserves the palatability and succulence of the green corn plant for winter feeding.
2. It helps to make use of the entire corn plant.
3. The silo increases the live stock capacity of the farm.
4. Silage is a good summer feed when pastures are short.
5. Because of the small amount of ground space required by the silo it is an economical means of storing forage.
6. The silo prevents waste of corn stalks, leaves and husks, which contain about two-fifths of the feeding value of the corn plant.
7. The silo located near the feed manger is an assurance of having feed near at hand in stormy as well as fair weather.
8. The silo assists in reducing the cost of gains in fattening cattle and sheep.
9. Silage greatly increases the milk flow during the winter season and decreases the cost of production.
10. There are no stalks to bother in the manure when corn is put into the silo.

Farm Machinery Needs Care

Every third farm in Indiana has about seventy-five dollars' worth of farm machinery standing in the open, unsheltered from the snow and sleet of winter. Of course this is an estimate, but is based on observations over the state for a number of years and is felt to be quite conservative. This figure represents an average investment of twenty-five dollars per farm in tools that apparently the owners do not consider worth housing. To be sure there are communities where few implements are left outside, yet on a very great number of farms practically every implement from the gar-

den hoe to the grain binder remains to rust and to ruin where it was last used.

A machine shed is the first step in the handling of farm tools. Every man in the country who owns an automobile has a specially built garage or some suitable shelter for this particular machine. He knows that it would be poor business to leave the auto outside subject to the elements. Is it not as necessary that the grain binder, the mowing machine, the corn plows, the corn planter be placed under cover and protected?

Indiana Farm Statistics

The following data concerning Indiana farms and farm products was prepared by the Bureau of Satistics:

Total number farms (5 acres or over) Jan. 1, 1917	216,361
Acreage	21,957,454
Acres land leased or rented	4,719,650
Acres of waste land	794,553
Acres in pasture land	4,297,074
Acres in timber land	1,859,366
Acres in orchard	252,995
Silos	24,616
Cream separators	41,009

	Acres		
Report entire crop wheat produced in 1916, whether sold, used or still on hand	1,522,509	18,649,266	Bu.
Corn produced in 1916	4,352,414	133,798,790	Bu.
Oats produced in 1916	1,782,215	48,863,703	Bu.
Rye produced in 1916	137,560	1,710,025	Bu.
Barley produced in 1916	12,850	240,602	Bu.
Buckwheat produced in 1916	13,370	130,311	Bu.
Potatoes—Irish and sweet produced for market in 1916	33,621	1,247,897	Bu.
Onions produced for market in 1916	3,732	481,267	Bu.
All fruit produced for market in 1916	21,961	440,473	Bu.

Berries produced for market in 1916	5,143		208,519	Bu.
Watermelons and canteloupes produced in 1916	7,565		$361,497	
Tobacco produced for market in 1916	13,689		12,598,100	Lbs.
Tomatoes produced for market in 1916	24,160		85,794	Tons
Timothy hay produced in 1916	1,377,834		1,608,022	Tons
Alfalfa hay produced in 1916	58,416		121,446	Tons
Prairie, wild, millet or marsh hay produced in 1916	44,481		54,958	Tons
Clover hay produced in 1916	660,082		782,875	Tons
Clover seed produced in 1916	231,993		229,122	Bu.
Cow-peas and soy-beans produced in 1916	50,772		74,222	Tons
Ensilage produced in 1916	149,769		1,084,639	Tons
Horses and colts sold in 1916	89,319	No.	$9,691,300	
Horses and colts on hand Jan. 1, 1917	586,663	No.	50,160,360	
Mules sold in 1916	29,428	No.	3,280,438	
Mules on hand Jan. 1, 1917	80,154	No.	7,256,676	
Average number cows milked in 1916	458,140	No.	21,613,361	
Milk produced in 1916	128,005,167	Gals.	25,791,888	
Cream sold in 1916	30,162,318	Lbs.	6,978,369	
Butter produced in 1916	17,185,317	Gals.	6,403,118	
Cattle on hand Jan. 1, 1917	1,288,176	No.	42,784,010	
Cattle sold in 1916	555,663	No.	26,499,965	
Cattle died of disease in 1916	19,374	No.	677,405	
Hogs on hand Jan. 1, 1917	2,037,859	No.	18,133,878	
Hogs sold in 1916	3,047,609	No.	48,224,703	
Hogs died of disease in 1916	237,691	No.	1,597,508	
Sheep on hand Jan. 1, 1917	344,504	No.	2,994,896	
Sheep sold in 1916	274,936	No.	2,319,272	
Sheep died of disease in 1916	19,682	No.	146,307	
Wool clip in 1916	1,865,202	Lbs.	709,075	
Total number dozen of all kinds of poultry sold in 1916	567,455	Doz.	3,910,849	
Average number dozen of all kinds of laying hens in 1916	882,247	Doz.	6,930,251	
Total number dozen hens' eggs produced in 1916, whether sold, used or still on hand	73,413,739	Doz.	15,589,008	

FIGHTING WITH DOLLARS

FRANK E. HERING, VICE-DIRECTOR WAR-SAVINGS COMMITTEE

My country is at war.

I realize this when I see the soldiers marching down the street on their way to the trains that are to carry them to camp or to transport ships bound for France. I realize it when I see the service flags that hang in my neighbors' window—one, two, three, four of them are visible from where I am writing. I realize it when I read in the newspapers the reports of the first casualties among our boys "over there." There is a restless undercurrent always in motion beneath the calm surface of every-day affairs that keeps me from forgetting even for an hour that the United States is taking part in the greatest struggle that has ever been fought since the beginning of the world—the greatest not only because of the number of nations and the number of men taking part in it, but because of the principle that is at stake. My country, with its Allies, is fighting for the freedom of the world.

It is very easy indeed to realize that my country is at war. But it is not so easy to realize that my country's war is *my* war. I am too far away from the sound of the guns. Even though one of my brothers and many of my neighbors have marched off to join the colors; even though, on account of war prices, I must make last year's shabby shoes do for this

year and must content myself with a shoddy overcoat; even though the war touches me personally in a dozen ways, it is hard for me to realize that I, as an individual, can have any active part in it. And yet I feel (indeed, I *know*), that unless every citizen of the United States will make the war *his* war, and fight to the utmost of his power, we can not be victorious.

This war is *my* war.

How can I fight it?

I should like more than anything in the world to go to the front, but that I can not do, for I am only a boy in high school, not yet old enough or strong enough to make a soldier. I can not fight with bayonet and bullets any more than my younger sister, who would like to do her share in saving the lives of our men, can go to France as a Red Cross nurse. Yet we must do our "bit." What is it to be? The Secretary of the Treasury has answered that question.

We can lend money to the government.

To win a war a nation must have two things: men and money. The United States has men. Thousands are already at the front. More than a million are in the great training camps that have been established here and there throughout the country. Soon those camps will receive many additional hundreds of thousands. Yet if every able-bodied man in the country should join the colors to-morrow the United States could not win the war without money to back its army and navy. It takes money to feed and clothe the soldiers and to provide them with shelter. It takes money to carry our troops to the seaboard and from there to the fighting line in France; it takes money to furnish our soldiers and sailors with all the elaborate equipment of warships and submarines without which they would be helpless.

Plenty of money means a successful war and a short one. By lending money to the government I can fight for my country, and my sister can save the lives of many of our men.

We can fight with dollars.

But how?

I am just a high school boy. My father gives me a small allowance, and I earn a little additional money by doing odd jobs after school and by helping the groceryman on Saturdays. My sister has even less money than I have. Of what use would our few nickels and dimes and quarters be to a government that must spend millions of dollars every day to carry on the war?

An old copy-book saying gives an answer: "Many a little makes a mickle." If every man, woman and child in the United States would lend the government just twenty-five cents, our country would have twenty-five million dollars at its disposal. It asks for a larger sum than that—two billion dollars during the year 1918, but with my help and the help of my sister and with the help of thousands of other willing boys and girls and men and women, who want to do their "bit" in this war, it should have no difficulty in obtaining that sum.

It is a privilege to lend money to the government.

The financing of wars is always accomplished in two ways, by taxation and by borrowing. Our government has obtained some money by taxation. Big industries must give a share of their profits toward carrying on the war; my father must contribute a certain percentage of his income; even I must pay a small tax on my "movie" tickets. But the government can not procure by taxation enough money for its needs without placing too heavy a burden on its citizens. It must borrow.

In most countries the governments borrow chiefly from the wealthy. Many rich men have grown much richer through lending money to their own or other nations in times of war, only to get it all back, with interest, when peace has been declared. War bonds are good investments. They pay a high rate of interest; they are exempt, oftentimes from taxation; they are safe beyond all question, for they have all the wealth of the nation back of them. That is why wealthy people are always ready to make loans to the government. They consider it a privilege to be allowed to do so. But our government—the most democratic in the world—is not going to have that privilege restricted to the rich. The Secretary of the Treasury has made it possible for even the poorest of us to lend money for financing the war—in other words to buy war bonds.

Encouraged by the rapid buying of the fifty-dollar Liberty Bonds by people of small means, the government is offering for sale a five-dollar bond or War-Savings Stamp. If I buy one of those bonds this year, it will cost me a little over four dollars, but in 1923 the government will give me five dollars for it. In other words, if I lend the government four dollars and a few cents over, I will receive my money back, in five years' time, with compound interest at four per cent.

I ought to be able to save enough money for at least one War-Savings Stamp. It would take only a quarter a week to buy three stamps. I have saved money before—one year I put away enough to buy a bicycle. Surely I can manage to gather together a few dollars to lend to my country, that needs it so badly.

The government has devised a plan that makes it very easy for boys and girls and men and women who have not

very much money, to save. It has provided Thrift Stamps, which cost just twenty-five cents apiece. With the first Thrift Stamp it gives the purchaser a Thrift Card, to which sixteen stamps (four dollars' worth) can be affixed. When the card is full it can be exchanged, with a few cents additional, for a War-Savings Stamp worth five dollars. With this stamp is issued a War-Savings Certificate, with space for nineteen additional stamps. I do not need to fill this certificate; but in 1923 I shall receive five dollars for each War-Savings Stamp I put on it.

Yesterday, a neighbor gave me twenty-five cents for shoveling the snow off the walks. I am going to use that quarter to buy my first Thrift Stamp. If I can not fight with bayonet and bullets, I can fight with dollars—and I am going to! It is the very least that I can do for my country.

After all, it is not a great deal for me to do. By buying War-Savings Stamps I am helping myself as well as the government. I am saving and I am earning, I am forming a good habit of thrift and I am investing money at an excellent rate of interest.

I must do more than buy Thrift Stamps and War-Savings Certificates for myself. I must join in the campaign to persuade others to buy them. In order to reach every possible purchaser in the United States, the country has been divided into six districts, each in charge of a central committee, with subcommittees for the various states, to direct the distribution and sale of the stamps. To my district, the North Central, including the states of Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana, has been allotted the largest task of all—the selling of $432,738,140 worth of War-Savings Stamps. The War-Savings committee of my own state, Indiana, must

dispose of about sixty million dollars' worth. I must help in the task.

I can help, at very little trouble to myself, by persuading others to start Thrift Cards—by encouraging my school friends and my neighbors to enlist in a great Thrift Army. That army will fight with dollars—will help to win the war. If I did not join the Thrift Army I should feel myself to be a slacker. A country worth fighting for is surely worth saving for. Every one who possibly can save—and there are few who can not save at least a little—is in honor bound to do so.

This is my war, and I am proud to be able to take part in it. The freedom of the whole world is menaced by a cruel, unscrupulous tyrant. That tyrant we are seeking to overthrow. The honor of my country, the safety of my mother and my little sister, as well as my own rights and privileges are at stake. I am fighting for my very life; and I must use whatever weapon is at hand. The Thrift Stamp and the War-Savings Certificates are very powerful weapons. I can buy them anywhere—at the post-office, from the principal of my school, in many stores. Each one I buy is a blow at the enemy. Each one I buy means a shortening of the war, and a consequent saving of lives. I can do my "bit" by lending to the government—and I am more than glad to do so.

THE MEANING OF THE WAR

LOUIS HOWLAND, LITT. D.

If America and her Allies are to win this war they will have to do a good deal more than defeat Germany. It will be necessary for them to root out of their life all those political and religious principles and ideals that have for many years flourished in Germany, and which, under the name of kultur, have appealed so strongly to certain people in other countries. The thought of the German people has expressed itself in this war, and the world has with horror recoiled from it. There is nothing that has been done by the Germans in Belgium, France and Poland that is not in complete accord with their life philosophy. Perhaps never before in history has a civilization so perfectly embodied itself in action. We have seen kultur at work. It has been praised and defended in its most extreme and cruel manifestations by German preachers, scientists and university professors. Whatever this kultur may be in peace, in war it is scientifically organized and applied cruelty and barbarism.

It is against this that the free nations of the world are fighting. Whether or not we are successful in eliminating it from German life, we can and must exclude it from our own life, and from the life of the world outside Germany. Humanity is at war against it because it fears and dreads it. There is not a nation anywhere outside the circle of the Teutonic allies that does not look on Germans trained in

this system and living by it, as bad and dangerous neighbors. Such men are bound by no moral law in their political action and do not pretend to be. International law simply does not exist. Indeed, it has been said that the Germans would recognize no international law till the time came for them to frame a code of their own, which they would impose on the world. Treaties are "scraps of paper." The weak have no rights as against the strong. If the population of occupied territory stands in the way of its Germanization, that population is deported or exterminated. Children of enemy countries are mutilated so that they may never be able to serve in the army. All this is "efficiency" applied to war and conquest. It is justified on the grounds of reasons of state. What is alarming is, not that thousands of people are tortured, maimed and murdered, but that such crimes are looked on by the government and men guilty of them as patriotic. It is all kultur.

As international law and treaties and Hague and Geneva agreements are swept aside when they conflict with the aims and ambitions of Germany, the law of humanity is abrogated. Herod was no crueller to the children of Judea than the German commanders have been to the children of Belgium and France, indeed, to the American children who were murdered on the *Lusitania.* The war, on the part of the Allies is, therefore, a war for humanity and civilization. No war ever fought was more so. President Wilson has said, with rare accuracy and felicity, that we are fighting a "Thing," and it is so. That thing is without heart or conscience—it is, in short, kultur. There is no place in a modern social order for such a system. Either it or civilization must disappear.

The American people are members of a race that has for

a thousand years been toiling and struggling for liberty. From Magna Charta down the movement toward liberty has been steady and persistent. In Indiana to-day all the statutes of England enacted prior to the fourth year of James I, with certain specified exceptions, are the law of the state, as much so as they would have been if enacted by our own legislature. All our great institutions safeguarding liberty we get from England. No race or nation discovered liberty. All men have known something of it, and all have longed for it. But it is the glory of the English race that it wrote it into the law, upheld it against tyrants, built institutions to guard it, and applied it practically to life. No race has rendered a greater service to the world. It was for this liberty that our fathers fought in the Revolution. Their contention was that a German king of England denied to Americans the liberties of Englishmen. Such are our traditions, and they must be upheld against German kultur.

France, too, has rendered great service to the sacred cause of liberty. In the closing years of the eighteenth century her philosophers and soldiers spread the revolutionary gospel throughout Europe. Crowned heads trembled before the republican armies. Our own leaders were greatly influenced by such men as Rousseau, this being notably true of Jefferson. The French battle-cry, "liberty, equality and fraternity," stirred men to the depth of their souls. Wherever the republican armies went—and for years this was true of the Napoleonic armies—they were welcomed everywhere by the people as friends. In no country is the principle of equality as completely recognized as in France. To her, free men everywhere owe a debt they can never hope to repay. To turn for leadership from her to the kaiser and the crown

prince, and their hirelings in pulpit and university chair, would be an act of madness. America's contributions to the movement of the human spirit toward liberty have been great. We fought two wars with England for our own liberty, and one with Spain for the liberty of another people. Whenever men in any part of the world have turned their faces toward freedom, they have always had our sympathy, and such cooperation as we could give. Distressed though we all were by Russia's collapse, our president was quick to speak a word of encouragement, and our government refused to be a party to any plan that even seemed to be inspired with hostility to the Russian people. We have written the old freedom—amplified considerably—that we brought with us from England into our great charters, the Declaration of Independence and our national and state constitutions.

These three nations stand for humanity, law, national good faith, liberty, the dignity of manhood and womanhood, and democracy. In all of them the people are the rulers, with power to make and unmake governments. America, in particular, is the land of opportunity, and is eagerly sought by men from all lands, even by Germans who were unable to bear the yoke their fathers bore. This is the land of hope and aspiration. Many of our defects are simply the price we pay for liberty, individual independence and initiative—great blessings all. It is not denied that slavery is a discipline—but so is freedom, which is also a good in itself.

The war is not one between two groups of nations, but between one nation and the rest of the world—really between the medieval and the modern worlds. The race has reached a turning point in its history. The crisis is the gravest that it has ever faced. Bulwer says in his novel, *The Last of the*

Barons, that the victory of Edward IV over Warwick was the victory of the modern man. The triumph of America, Great Britain and France, with their Allies, over Germany, will be the triumph of the modern spirit. We may hope that Germany will be "The Last of the Barons." Her system is like her own poisoned gas, deadly to liberty and to all the other great and lifting ideals by which the free nations are inspired. We can not consent to go through life wearing gas masks—we must get rid of the gas. The Germans themselves, if they are wise, and know "the things that belong unto their peace," will join in the work of emancipating man's spirit.

But whatever course they may take, the duty of Americans is plain. They dare not turn from Runnymede, the Place de la Concorde, Bunker Hill and Independence Hall to the Mark of Brandenburg, which gave birth to the Hohenzollerns and their systems. The freedom, safety and happiness of the world depend on the decision. At the suggestion of a British prime minister we interposed the Monroe Doctrine between the free peoples of this hemisphere and a system only less vicious than that of Germany. Now it is suggested by Lord Bryce that there ought to be a Monroe Doctrine for the world. Certainly liberty must be made secure, and the independence of little peoples respected. There must be some effort to make right, rather than might, the law. States must be the servants of the people, and not their masters. The diplomacy of the bully, the spy, the briber and the dynamiter must be rooted out. There must be the fullest recognition of the truth that the earth belongs to the people who live on it, and not to self-selected shepherds of mankind claiming to hold their commissions directly from Almighty God.

By far the most important phase of the war is the spiritual. For that reason a complete victory can not be won by arms. The educator must supplement and carry forward the work of the soldier. Had St. Paul's words been written yesterday they could not have applied more startlingly to the present situation: "For we wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places." These are the enemies that must be vanquished. Evil spiritual impulses and influences must be met with spiritual weapons. The apostle continues: "Stand, therefore, having your loins girt about with truth, and having on the breastplate of righteousness; And your feet shod with the preparation of the gospel of peace; Above all, taking the shield of faith, wherewith ye shall be able to quench all the fiery darts of the wicked." Man's task is to exorcise a foul and wicked spirit. That is the work of the preacher and teacher, and not of the soldier. But it is not enough to drive out the evil spirit, and leave the house empty. We must put a good spirit in its place. America is dedicated in the most solemn way to individualism and liberty, to the freedom of the Anglican race—and to its culture. Both are our inheritance. The safety and happiness of the race depend on the triumph of Anglican liberty. The war is one between kultur and culture, between "sweet reasonableness" and the goose-step. We must unlearn much. Teachers must make it clear that English and American history are continuous, and that the ideals of the two peoples are the same. There can be no peace that does not bring with it the triumph of this ancient and ordered liberty over Teutonism. We must be true to the old tradition, which runs back to the day of the landing of the Germanic tribes in Britain. The possi-

bility of infection with Teutonism will not end with the war. We must guard against it. But if we are to win the victory we must realize with St. Paul that "the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strongholds." Truth, boldly proclaimed and bravely lived, is the only antidote for falsehood.

TEXT OF PRESIDENT WILSON'S ADDRESS TO THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS, DECEMBER 3, 1917

Gentlemen of the Congress—Eight months have elapsed since I last had the honor of addressing you. They have been months crowded with events of immense and grave significance for us. I shall not undertake to detail or even to summarize those events.

The practical particulars of the part we have played in them will be laid before you in the reports of the executive departments. I shall discuss only our present outlook upon these vast affairs, our present duties and the immediate means of accomplishing the objects we shall hold always in view.

Scrutiny of Objectives

I shall not go back to debate the causes of the war. The intolerable wrongs done and planned against us by the sinister masters of Germany have long since become too grossly obvious and odious to every true American to need to be rehearsed. But I shall ask you to consider again and with a very grave scrutiny our objectives and the measures by which we mean to attain them; for the purpose of discussion here in this place is action and our action must move straight towards definite ends.

Our object is, of course, to win the war and we shall not slacken or suffer ourselves to be diverted until it is won.

But it is worth while asking and answering the question, when shall we consider the war won?

From one point of view it is not necessary to broach this fundamental matter. I do not doubt that the American people know what the war is about and what sort of an outcome they will regard as a realization of their purpose in it. As a nation we are united in spirit and intention. I pay little heed to those who tell me otherwise. I hear the voices of dissent—who does not? I hear the criticism and the clamor of the noisily thoughtless and troublesome.

Sees Impotent Disloyalty

I also see men here and there fling themselves in impotent disloyalty against the calm, indomitable power of the nation. I hear men debate peace who understand neither its nature nor the way in which we may attain it with uplifted eyes and unbroken spirits. But I know that none of these speaks for the nation. They do not touch the heart of anything. They may safely be left to strut their uneasy hour and be forgotten.

But from another point of view I believe that it is necessary to say plainly what we here at the seat of action consider the war to be for and what part we mean to play in the settlement of its searching issues. *We are the spokesmen of the American people and they have a right to know whether their purpose is ours. They desire peace by the overcoming of evil, by the defeat once for all of the sinister forces that interrupt peace and render it impossible and they wish to know how closely our thought runs with theirs and what action we propose.*

Clear Purpose Demanded

They are impatient with those who desire peace by any sort of compromise—deeply and indignantly impatient—but they will be equally impatient with us if we do not make it plain to them what our objectives are and what we are planning for in seeking to make conquest of peace by arms.

I believe that I speak for them when I say two things: First, that this intolerable Thing of which the masters of Germany have shown us the ugly face, this menace of combined intrigue and force which we now see so clearly as the German power, a Thing without conscience or honor or capacity for covenanted peace, must be crushed and, if it be not utterly brought to an end, at least shut out from the friendly intercourse of the nations; and, second, that when this Thing and its power are indeed defeated and the time comes that we can discuss peace—when the German people have spokesmen whose word we can believe and when those spokesmen are ready in the name of their people to accept the common judgment of the nations as to what shall henceforth be the basis of law and of covenant for the life of the world—we shall be willing and glad to pay the full price for peace and pay it ungrudgingly. We know what that price will be. It will be full, impartial justice—justice done at every point and to every nation that the final settlement must affect, our enemies as well as our friends.

Voices of Humanity

You catch, with me, the voices of humanity that are in the air. They grow daily more audible, more articulate, more persuasive, and they come from the hearts of men every-

where. They insist that the war shall not end in vindictive action of any kind; that no nation or people shall be robbed or punished because the irresponsible rulers of a single country have themselves done deep and abominable wrong.

Autocracy's Intrigue

It is this thought that has been expressed in the formula "No annexations, no contributions, no punitive indemnities." Just because this crude formula expresses the instinctive judgment as to right of plain men everywhere it has been made diligent use of by the masters of German intrigue to lead the people of Russia astray and the people of every other country their agents could reach, in order that a premature peace might be brought about before autocracy has been taught its final and convincing lesson and the people of the world put in control of their own destinies.

But the fact that a wrong use has been made of a just idea is no reason why a right use should not be made of it. It ought to be brought under the patronage of its real friends.

Let it be said again that autocracy must first be shown the utter futility of its claims to power or leadership in the modern world. It is impossible to apply any standard of justice so long as such forces are unchecked and undefeated as the present masters of Germany command. Not until that has been done can right be set up as arbiter and peacemaker among the nations.

But when that has been done—as, God willing, it assuredly will be—we shall at last be free to do an unprecedented thing and this is the time to avow our purpose to do it.

We shall be free to base peace on generosity and justice, to the exclusion of all selfish claims to advantage even on the part of the victors.

Let there be no misunderstanding. Our present and immediate task is to win the war and nothing shall turn us aside from it until it is accomplished. Every power and resource we possess, whether of men, of money or of materials is being devoted and will continue to be devoted to that purpose until it is achieved. Those who desire to bring peace about before that purpose is achieved, I counsel to carry their advice elsewhere. We will not entertain it. We shall regard the war as won only when the German people say to us, through properly accredited representatives, that they are ready to agree to a settlement based upon justice and the reparation of the wrongs their rulers have done.

They have done a wrong to Belgium which must be repaired.

Power Must Be Broken

They have established a power over other lands and peoples than their own—over the great empire of Austria-Hungary, over hitherto free Balkan states, over Turkey and within Asia, which must be relinquished.

Germany's success by skill, by industry, by knowledge, by enterprise we did not grudge or oppose, but admired rather. She had built up for herself a real empire of trade and influence, secured by the peace of the world. We were content to abide the rivalries of manufacture, science and commerce that were involved for us in her success and stand or fall as we had or did not have the brains and the initiative to surpass her.

But at the moment when she had conspicuously won her triumphs of peace she threw them away, to establish in their stead what the world will no longer permit to be established, military and political dominion by arms, by which to oust where she could not excel the rivals she most feared and hated.

The peace we make must remedy that wrong. It must deliver the once fair lands and happy peoples of Belgium and northern France from the Prussian conquest and the Prussian menace, but it must also deliver the peoples of Austria-Hungary, the peoples of the Balkans and the peoples of Turkey alike in Europe and in Asia, from the impudent and alien domination of the Prussian military and commercial autocracy.

We owe it, however, to ourselves to say that we do not wish in any way to impair or to rearrange the Austro-Hungarian empire. It is no affair of ours what they do with their own life, either industrially or politically.

No Desire to Dictate

We did not purpose or desire to dictate to them in any way. We only desire to see that their affairs are left in their own hands, in all matters, great or small. We shall hope to secure for the peoples of the Balkan peninsula and for the people of the Turkish empire the right and opportunity to make their own lives safe, their own fortunes secure against oppression or injustice and from the dictation of foreign courts or parties.

And our attitude and purpose with regard to Germany herself are of a like kind. We intend no wrong against the German empire, no interference with her internal affairs.

We should deem either the one or the other absolutely unjustifiable, absolutely contrary to the principles we have professed to live by and to hold most sacred throughout our life as a nation.

United States Fights for Germans

The people of Germany are being told by the men whom they now permit to deceive them and to act as their masters that they are fighting for the very life and existence of their empire, a war of desperate self-defense against deliberate aggression. Nothing could be more grossly or wantonly false, and we must seek by the utmost openness and candor as to our real aims to convince them of its falseness. We are in fact fighting for their emancipation from fear, along with our own, from the fear as well as from the fact of unjust attack by neighbors or rivals or schemers after world empire. No one is threatening the existence or the independence or the peaceful enterprise of the German empire.

The worst that can happen to the detriment of the German people is this, that if they should still, after the war is over, continue to be obliged to live under ambitious and intriguing masters interested to disturb the peace of the world, man or classes of men whom the other peoples of the world could not trust, it might be impossible to admit them to the partnership of nations which must henceforth guarantee the world's peace. That partnership must be a partnership of peoples, not a mere partnership of governments. It might be impossible, also, in such untoward circumstances, to admit Germany to the free economic intercourse which must inevitably spring out of the other partnerships of a

real peace. But there would be no aggression in that; and such a situation, inevitable because of distrust, would in the very nature of things sooner or later cure itself by processes which would assuredly set in.

Wrongs Must Be Righted

The wrongs, the very deep wrongs committed in this war, will have to be righted. But they can not and must not be righted by the commission of similar wrongs against Germany and her allies. The world will not permit the commission of similar wrongs as a means of reparation and settlement. Statesmen must by this time have learned that the opinion of the world is everywhere wideawake and fully comprehends the issues involved. No representative of any self-governed nation will dare disregard it by attempting any such covenants of selfishness and compromise as were entered into at the congress of Vienna. The thought of the plain people here and everywhere throughout the world, the people who enjoy no privilege and have very simple and unsophisticated standards of right and wrong, is the air all governments must henceforth breathe if they would live. It is in the full disclosing light of that thought that all policies must be conceived and executed in this midday hour of the world's life.

Germans Upset Peace

German rulers have been able to upset the peace of the world only because the German people were not suffered under their tutelage to share the comradeship of the other peoples of the world either in thought or in purpose. They

were allowed to have no opinion of their own which might be set up as a rule for conduct for those who exercised authority over them. But the congress that concludes this war will feel the full strength of the tides that run now in the hearts and consciences of free men everywhere. Its conclusions will run with those tides.

All these things have been true from the very beginning of this stupendous war, and I can not help thinking that if they had been made plain at the very outset the sympathy and enthusiasm of the Russian people might have been once for all enlisted on the side of the Allies, suspicion and distrust swept away, and a real and lasting union of purposes effected. Had they believed these things at the very moment of their revolution and had they been confirmed in that belief since, the sad reverses which have recently marked the progress of their affairs toward an ordered and stable government of free men might have been avoided.

The Russian people have been poisoned by the very same falsehoods that have kept the German people in the dark, and the poison has been administered by the very same hands. The only possible antidote is the truth. It can not be uttered too plainly or too often.

His Duty to Speak

From every point of view, therefore, it has seemed to be my duty to speak these declarations of purposes, to add these specific interpretations to what I took the liberty of saying to the senate in January. Our entrance into the war has not altered our attitude toward the settlement that must come when it is over. When I said, in January, that the nations of the world were entitled not only to free pathways

upon the sea, but also to assured and unmolested access to those pathways I was thinking, and I am thinking now, not of the smaller and weaker nations alone, which need our countenance and support, but also of the great and powerful nations, and of our present enemies, as well as our present associates in the war. I was thinking, and am thinking now, of Austria herself, among the rest, as well as of Serbia and of Poland. Justice and equality of rights can be had only at a great price.

We are seeking permanent, not temporary, foundations for the peace of the world, and must seek them candidly and fearlessly. As always, the right will prove to be the expedient.

All Obstacles Must Go

What shall we do, then, to push this great war of freedom and justice to its righteous conclusion? We must clear away with a thorough hand all impediments to success and we must make every adjustment of law that will facilitate the full and free use of our whole capacity and force as a fighting unit.

One very embarrassing obstacle that stands in our way is that we are at war with Germany but not with her allies. I, therefore, very earnestly recommend that the congress immediately declare a state of war with Austria-Hungary.

Does it seem strange to you that this should be the conclusion of argument I have just addressed to you. It is not. It is, in fact, the inevitable logic of what I have said. Austria-Hungary is, for the time being, not her own mistress, but simply the vassal of the German government. We must face

the facts as they are and act upon them without sentiment in this stern business.

The government of Austria-Hungary is not acting upon its own initiative or in response to the wishes and feelings of its own peoples, but as the instrument of another nation.

Other Nations Are Tools

We must meet its force with our own and regard the central powers as but one. The war can be successfully conducted in no other way. The same logic would lead also to a declaration of war against Turkey and Bulgaria. They also are the tools of Germany. But they are mere tools, and do not yet stand in the direct path of our necessary action.

We shall go wherever the necessities of this war carry us, but it seems to me that we should go only where immediate and practical considerations lead us and not heed any others.

The financial and military measures which must be adopted will suggest themselves as the war and its undertakings develop, but I will take the liberty of proposing to you certain other acts of legislation which seem to me to be needed for the support of the war and for the release of our whole force and energy.

Regarding Alien Enemies

It will be necessary to extend in certain particulars the legislation of the last session with regard to alien enemies; and also necessary, I believe, to create a very definite and particular control over the entrance and departure of all persons into and from the United States.

Legislation should be enacted defining as a criminal offense every wilful violation of the presidential proclamations relating to alien enemies, promulgated under Section 4067 of the revised statutes, and providing appropriate punishment; and women as well as men should be included under the terms of the acts placing restraints upon alien enemies. It is likely that as time goes on many alien enemies will be willing to be fed and housed at the expense of the government in the detention camps and it would be the purpose of the legislation I have suggested to confine offenders among them in penitentiaries and other similar institutions where they could be made to work as other criminals do.

Recent experience has convinced me that the congress must go further in authorizing the government to set limits to prices. The law of supply and demand, I am sorry to say, has been replaced by the law of unrestrained selfishness. While we have eliminated profiteering in several branches of industry, it still runs impudently rampant in others.

Farmers Complain Justly

The farmers, for example, complain with a great deal of justice that, while the regulation of food prices restricts their incomes, no restraints are placed upon the prices of most of the things they must themselves purchase; and similar inequities obtain on all sides.

It is imperatively necessary that the consideration of full use of the water power of the country and also the consideration of the systematic and yet economical development of such of the natural resources of the country as are still under the control of the federal government

should be immediately resumed and affirmatively and constructively dealt with at the earliest possible moment. The pressing need of such legislation is daily becoming more obvious.

The legislation proposed at the last session with regard to regulated combinations among our exporters, in order to provide for our foreign trade a more effective organization and method of cooperation, ought by all means to be completed at this session.

And I beg that the members of the house of representatives will permit me to express the opinion that it will be impossible to deal in any way but a very wasteful and extravagant fashion with the enormous appropriations for the public moneys which must continue to be made, if the war is to be properly sustained, unless the house will consent to return to its former practise of initiating and preparing all appropriation bills through a single committee, in order that responsibility may be centered, expenditures standardized and made uniform and waste and duplication as much as possible avoided.

Additional legislation may also become necessary before the present congress again adjourns in order to effect the most efficient coordination and operation of the railway and other transportation systems of the country, but to that I shall, if circumstances should demand, call the attention of congress upon another occasion.

If I have overlooked anything that ought to be done for the more effective conduct of the war, your own counsels will supply the omission.

What I am perfectly clear about is that in the present session of the congress our whole attention and energy

should be concentrated on the vigorous and rapid and successful prosecution of the great task of winning the war.

Ideals Permit of Zeal

We can do this with all the greater zeal and enthusiasm because we know that for us this is a war of high principle, debased by no selfish ambition of conquest or spoliation; because we know, and all the world knows, that we have been forced into it to save the very institutions we live under from corruption and destruction.

The purposes of the central powers strike straight at the very heart of everything we believe in; their methods of warfare outrage every principle of humanity and of knightly honor; their intrigue has corrupted the very thought and spirit of many of our people; their sinister and secret diplomacy has sought to take our very territory away from us and disrupt the Union of the states. Our safety would be at an end, our honor forever sullied and brought into contempt were we to permit their triumph. They are striking at the very existence of democracy and liberty.

War of High Purpose

It is because it is for us a war of high, disinterested purpose, in which all the free peoples of the world are banded together for the vindication of right, a war for the preservation of our nation and of all that it has held dear of principle and of purpose, that we feel ourselves doubly constrained to propose for its outcome only that which is righteous and of irreproachable intention, for our foes as well as for our friends. The cause being just and holy, the

settlement must be of like nature and quality. For this we can fight, but for nothing less noble or less worthy of our traditions.

For this cause we entered the war and for this cause will we battle until the last gun is fired.

I have spoken plainly, because this seems to me the time when it is most necessary to speak plainly, in order that all the world may know that even in the heat and ardor of the struggle, and when our whole thought is of carrying the war through to its end, we have not forgotten any ideal or principle for which the name of America has been held in honor among the nations, and for which it has been our glory to contend in the great generations that went before us.

A supreme moment of history has come. The eyes of the people have been opened and they see. The hand of God is laid upon the nations. He will show them favor, I devoutly believe, only if they rise to the clear heights of His own justice and mercy.

THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY

Oh! say, can you see, by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming;
Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watched, were so gallantly streaming.
And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there.
Oh, say, does the Star Spangled Banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

On that shore dimly seen through the mists of the deep,
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
In full glory reflected now shines on the stream;
'Tis the Star Spangled Banner, oh, long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore,
That the havoc of war and the battle's confusion,
A home and a country should leave us no more?
Their blood has washed out their foul footsteps pollution.
No refuge could save the hireling and slave
From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave;
And the Star Spangled Banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Oh! thus be it ever, when free men shall stand
Between their loved homes and the war's desolation,
Blessed with victory and peace, may the heav'n-rescued land,
Praise the Power that has made and preserved us a nation!
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto, "In God is our trust."
And the Star Spangled Banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

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